REGISTERED No. 17 -1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,991.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] as follow :—

[illegible] IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

[illegible] UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	28
Monthly	5	Monthly	7

[illegible] Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

[illegible] FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] under.—

[illegible] insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
[illegible] ..... „ 2 8
[illegible] ..... „ 2 8
[illegible] succeeding insertions ..... 2½ As.
[illegible] counted as less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] ..... 2 As. per line.

[illegible] Languages, double the above.

[illegible] which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] may be made.

[illegible] SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] two or three lines relating to such matters [illegible] Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants [illegible] Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, [illegible] &c. &c.

[illegible] Advertisements belonging to any of these classes [illegible]

[illegible] will be charged for at our [illegible]

[illegible] Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]"

SHIPPING.

[illegible] WITH THE MALABAR [illegible] MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE [illegible] INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Government, despatch [illegible] with Mails, [illegible] fourteen days.

[illegible] Tons 300 H.P., [illegible] despatched on THURSDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] Agents.

[illegible] GULF, [illegible] KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA [illegible]

[illegible] ITALIAN [illegible] GENOA.

[illegible] STEAMERS LEAVE [illegible] BOMBAY [illegible] on the 1st of each month.

[illegible] RATES.

[illegible] through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	210	24
[illegible]	[illegible]	22	8
Port Said	[illegible]	24	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-10
Messina	[illegible]	24	11
Naples	[illegible]	24	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	34	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	34	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	35	14-10

[illegible] free of charge. Children not above [illegible] fare.

[illegible] FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

[illegible] to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

[illegible] of departure will be fixed and published a day [illegible]

[illegible] of freight, &c., apply to

C. [illegible]NDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company. No. 9 [illegible] Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 12, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[illegible] of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible] SADDLE CLOTH, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, [illegible]

[illegible] attended to, and [illegible] of Saddlery [illegible] executed.

[illegible] ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE [illegible] for Payment in Bombay.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

[illegible] and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, [illegible] per oz.
[illegible] ditto Queen's do. [illegible]

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			£ s. d.
Table Spoons	40 oz. at 6 0	....	12 0 0
Dessert ditto	25 „ at 6 0	....	7 10 0
Table Forks	40 „ at 6 0	....	12 0 0
Dessert Forks	25 „ at 6 0	....	7 10 0
[illegible] Spoons	12 „ at 6 0	....	3 12 0
[illegible]	11 „ at 6 0	....	3 6 0
[illegible]	12 „ at 6 0	....	3 18 0
[illegible]		....	2 7 0
[illegible]	14 „ at 6 0	....	4 11 0
[illegible] Tongs		....	1 5 0
			100 11 0

[illegible] illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing [illegible] Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and [illegible] forwarded gratis and post free on application. [illegible] and Shipping Expenses are charged.

[illegible] to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 [illegible] London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 [illegible] forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. [illegible], Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. GWALIOR, 2,513 Tons, September 18th.
S.S. INDUS, 2,478 „ „ 25th, to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM, 2,725 „ October 5th.
S.S. LOMBARDY, 2,723 „ „ 12th, to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. punctually on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call:—

"Messina, Naples, Leghhorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

[illegible] STEAM TO [illegible] STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain W. W. FENTIMAN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

[illegible] MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the [illegible] instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms Meadow Street, No. 10.

[illegible] Boxes Carriage Candles, 12 [illegible] Cases Smoking Tobacco, and ¼ lb. tins, 3 Cases Seal [illegible]

On account of the concern—

A B—7 Cases Assorted Coral Beads.

1 Bag Sulphur.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

[illegible] MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Household and Office Furniture [illegible] 2nd Floor of the House, No. [illegible] Meadow street, Fort.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of Sept. [illegible] Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction [illegible] in the occupation of Sir [illegible] Shamjee, the household and Office Furniture which belonged to the late Firm of [illegible] Tipper & Co. the same comprising the usual articles [illegible] and plated ware, dinner and breakfast services, [illegible] washing, carved wood office and lady's writing tables, [illegible] folding screen, sofa, [illegible] arm chairs, pigeon hole [illegible] safe, [illegible] guns, five breech-loaders [illegible] Brussels pictures, spring balance and letter scales, [illegible] hanging argand lamp, lithograph [illegible] benches,

[illegible]

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

[illegible] FORT [illegible]

AUCTION SALE [illegible] VALUABLE [illegible] NECKLACES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at [illegible] Messrs. BENNETT & Co. [illegible] at their Rooms [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship PERA, 2,149 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain B. [illegible], will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

8, Rampart Row, 14th September 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.—

INSURANCES effected at the Usual Tariff Rates by

YOUNG & Co., Acting Agents.

FOR SALE, the Property of the MIRZAPORE and CENTRAL INDIA COTTON CLEANING and SCREWING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, consisting of 2 PUCKA and AUXILIARY SCREWS, 2 WOODEN SCREWS, with all Plant.—Apply to

SIR JOHN WEMYSS, Bart.,
Official Liquidator, Mirzapore.

NOTICE.—POWERS of ATTORNEY duly [illegible] Executrix [illegible] having been given to DAVID WILLIE, Esq., M. D., Acting Deputy Surgeon General N.D., Ahmedabad, empowering him to WIND UP the ESTATE of the abovenamed Testator, all persons having Claims against or owing Moneys to the said Estate, are hereby required to produce such Claims and to pay such Moneys to him before the 1st day of November next, on which date the Personal Estate will be finally [illegible]

Ahmedabad, [illegible] September 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS [illegible] for the CONSTRUCTION [illegible] over the KRISHNA RIVER at [illegible]

[illegible] Tenders giving a Schedule [illegible] quantities, together with [illegible] of Contract and Specification [illegible] Work, can be [illegible] of the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, [illegible]

Particulars [illegible] specification of the work, which will be strictly adhered to. No Tender [illegible] be received [illegible] of the above-mentioned Printed [illegible]

Drawings of the Bridge will be open for inspection at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay; the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kolhapur [illegible] Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Tenders will be received in Kolhapur [illegible] 15th October, after which date no Tender will be accepted.

Government will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. [illegible], Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, K.D.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CAPITAL ...	[illegible],000,000
THE [illegible] ATLAS [illegible]	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE [illegible] CAPITAL ...	[illegible]

[illegible] INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	[illegible],000
[illegible] RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE [illegible] CAPITAL	[illegible],000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	4,50[illegible],000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	[illegible],000,000

For FIRE or MARINE INSURANCE [illegible] Companies apply [illegible] UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] ALL FACILITIES [illegible] FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars may be obtained on application.

VOLKART [illegible] Agents.

[illegible]

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD [illegible]

[illegible] at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS' [illegible] BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as [illegible] adopted by H. M.'s War Department. [illegible]

[illegible] Price Lists [illegible] obtained on application. [illegible] ADAMS' PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, [illegible] 391, Strand, [illegible] W.C. [illegible]

[illegible] PARCELS [illegible] FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his [illegible] Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

[illegible] House Boots, [illegible] or Grey Linen Slippers, [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic-boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, [illegible]

[illegible] worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of foot [illegible] illustrated Catalogue sent Post free.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office [illegible] payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS, In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience [illegible] requirements of [illegible]	PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES [illegible]
PATENT MEDICINES And Proprietary [illegible]	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS, With every requisite for practising [illegible]
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS (INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS). [illegible]	SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological, Optical, and General Scientific purposes.
DISINFECTANTS AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.	SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.
INVALID APPLIANCES, Of every description.	SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS [illegible] CANE [illegible] CAT GUT [illegible] at Rs. [illegible] each.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—[illegible] begs [illegible] respectfully [illegible] his numerous [illegible] both [illegible] Bombay [illegible] support [illegible] have hitherto [illegible] to him, and solicits the continuance of the [illegible] both [illegible] of their daily requirements as well [illegible] every [illegible] such as Groceries, Furniture, [illegible] Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages [illegible] India.

Crawford Market.

[illegible] SILVERING [illegible]

[illegible]

THEIR STOCK [illegible]

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and [illegible]
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and [illegible]
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY [illegible]

[illegible] WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg [illegible] freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c., [illegible] prices of their stock will be [illegible] higher than those ruling [illegible] class West-End establishments in London.

Their various [illegible] Catalogues and [illegible] Lists [illegible]

[illegible]

HAMILTON AND CO.,

[illegible] CALCUTTA.

[illegible] PATRONAGE [illegible] THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

[illegible] FUMIGATOR

[illegible] DISINFECTING [illegible] VESSELS, [illegible] ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES, &c., &c., &c.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

[illegible] S & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, [illegible]

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible]

SIX OF THESE [illegible] MACHINES HAVE [illegible] ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

[illegible] THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best [illegible] for delicate constitutions, [illegible] Ladies, Children, and Infants, and [illegible] in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's [illegible]

Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

[illegible] JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit
PRESTIGE CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Goloshed Boots	11 8	13 0
[illegible] Monsoon Double [illegible]	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or [illegible] Shoes	8 0	

[illegible]

Large Stock of [illegible]

RICHARD PARTRIDGE [illegible]

G. [illegible] & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

20, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

[illegible]

CAMPBELL'S [illegible]

[illegible]

SECURITY [illegible] COMPANY, LIMITED

[illegible] ON [illegible] FAVOURABLE [illegible] ANY OTHER

[illegible] ONLY!

[illegible] Chairman, [illegible]

CURSETJEE [illegible]
[illegible] NATH [illegible]
[illegible] HARMA [illegible], M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
[illegible] RUSTOMJEE MODY [illegible]

[illegible] NATIONAL BANK [illegible]

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, [illegible]

[illegible] Company [illegible] Management, [illegible]

[illegible] will [illegible] Applicants at [illegible] Fort by appointment.

[illegible] M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.

[illegible] COWASJEE [illegible] DHURJEE, [illegible]

[illegible] M., No. [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

[illegible] NEW [illegible] FEATURES [illegible]

[illegible] Shares and AGENCIES,

[illegible] SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

[illegible] SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that [illegible] rare in this country, and that they now offer them at [illegible] below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

SPORTING AND [illegible] AMMUNITION

FOR

BREECH-LOADING GUNS,

AND

[illegible] Cartridges, [illegible] Percussion Caps, &c.,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising [illegible] Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies [illegible] contract with parties desirous of posting Notices [illegible] on the lines.

[illegible] announcements may be [illegible] English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which [illegible] Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive [illegible] which is made by advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line [illegible] the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, [illegible] Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others [illegible] to force their business on the notice of the Public [illegible] value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is [illegible] reason why [illegible] privilege should not be also specially [illegible] to Advertisers [illegible] Looking to the great and [illegible] Railway Passengers on the two [illegible] merchants, traders, &c., [illegible] of advertising in their own [illegible] publication of their announcement at Railway [illegible] means of extending their business.

And as new TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, [illegible] by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which [illegible] Placards posted, and may advertise for any [illegible] agreed on. The charges have been fixed on [illegible] Advertisers to make a [illegible] of making announcements known to the Public.

[illegible] according to the wish of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, Mr. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to-be-a horses to win the St. Leger.
[illegible] 1, 2, 3

Close at noon (sun-fire) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

THE MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the MAYO FUND, held on the [illegible] September 1874, in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, the following Gentlemen being present :—[illegible], Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., Nana [illegible] Framjee, Esq., Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, [illegible] Ardaseer Wadia, [illegible] Forbes, Esq., and G. W. Terry, Esq., Honorary Secretary. It was resolved [illegible] GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS should be called some time in November or sooner. In the meantime the [illegible] Mr. Ravenscroft, undertook to communicate [illegible] President of the Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. [illegible] form the Memorial should take.

G. W. TERRY,
Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS invited for the CONSTRUCTION [illegible] BRIDGE ACROSS the RIVER TAPTEE at Surat, Presidency of Bombay.

[illegible] Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders [illegible] for the construction of an Iron Bridge over the Taptee River at Surat. The iron work to be supplied and erected by the Contractor, and the sum [illegible] to include all [illegible] earthwork, &c., of the approaches shown in the Drawings.

[illegible] Specifications are on view at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Surat. [illegible] Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, and should be posted so as to reach Bombay by the 15th November 1874, and unless they are received on or before that date they will not be considered.

The Government of Bombay do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. L. MARRYAT, Captain R.E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES [illegible] most favourable [illegible] current in Bombay, and in addition [illegible] 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Year Policies, [illegible] of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, current, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company.

Plans, Specifications, Schedules, Forms of Tender, Draft Agreement and all information will be given on application.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender [illegible] to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

[illegible] A. HORMARJEE, Secretaries, &c.

[illegible] September 1874.

THE UNITED SERVICE [illegible] COLLEGE (LIMITED).

[illegible] HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS.

[illegible] the Duke of Northumberland.
[illegible] Wellington, K.G.
[illegible] Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
[illegible], G.C.B.
[illegible] G.C.S.I.
[illegible]

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS, BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 25 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION,

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, [illegible] and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT,

ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILL.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and the use of them most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Bombay.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via [illegible])

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND [illegible] WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, [illegible]

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

Invite attention to [illegible] Catalogue, and Outfitting List [illegible] containing full particulars [illegible]

[illegible]

Household [illegible]	[illegible]
Musical Instruments,	Wines and [illegible]
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Implements,	[illegible]
[illegible]	Perfumery,
[illegible]	Books
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Grover [illegible]" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

[illegible] can be had of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding [illegible] pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON AND CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC [illegible] many years [illegible] favourable [illegible] the Medical Profession [illegible] Grimault & Co. [illegible] Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of [illegible] of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly [illegible] to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, [illegible] guaranteed to be found in no other [illegible]

NURSING, PREGNANCY, EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime as their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP, SOLUTION, are [illegible]

[illegible] formation and [illegible] nutrition of tissues, [illegible] the formation of the [illegible]

They stimulate [illegible] the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, [illegible] and especially with children to counteract the [illegible]

[illegible] RAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON,

It contains the constituent elements [illegible] bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of [illegible] It may be prescribed for the most delicate [illegible] development [illegible] for women [illegible] stomach complaints, anaemia [illegible] for pale and sickly children, deprived of appetite; and as the principal action [illegible] to impoverished blood the iron in which it is [illegible] for debility [illegible] whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the [illegible] which, ever since 1857, has invariably [illegible] attended [illegible] satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup [illegible] of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state, or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhoea, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anaemia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co.	Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co.	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 14TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

To-DAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 10,000; the receipts at the American ports being 8,000 bales against 5,000 on the corresponding day last year; exports to Great Britain nil. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 16⅞ cents, but "futures" are quoted ⅛ cent per lb. higher.

As the New American crop is now beginning to come forward, the receipts again become of importance, and it is worthy of notice, as indicating an early crop, that last week's receipts were 16,000 bales against 11,300 on the corresponding date last year.

Consols this morning again open at 92¾ French Rentes at 100¼; Bar Silver at 57 15/16 per oz.

We have been particularly quiet in business here to-day, the Gunputti holiday having kept natives away from the fort while the attention of merchants and Bankers, has been mainly occupied with the Chamber of Commerce meeting.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been very little doing; very few private bills have been offering and operations have been almost entirely confined to Bank Bills.

The tendency of the market is still against remitters and we now quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¼ to 1s. 9[illegible]	per Rupee.	
Ditto 6 months	1s. 10¼ to 9 32d.	"	
Credits 6 "	1s. 10 7-16d.	(to banks)	
Ditto 6 "	1s. 10[illegible]	(to houses)	
Documents 6 "	1s. 10 7-16 to ½d.	"	

On Calcutta rates on demand are not quite so strong, 3/16 premium being now quoted, for 60 days, we still quote [illegible] discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite but steady at previous rates. No transactions are reported in Fours or Fours and a half, but in Fives and a half some business has been done at Rs. 107[illegible].

The Bank of Bombay Report for the week ending 12th instant shows no change of any importance as regards the actual position of the money market, the following being the principal alterations:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	72,889
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	"	6,38,016
Deposits	Inc.	"	7,59,160
Cash Credits Undrawn	Inc.	"	1,14,082
Government Securities	Dec.	"	5,713
Cash Credits	Inc.	"	1,18,846
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	17,047
Cash Balances with Correspondents	Inc.	"	10417
Cash Balance at Head Office	Dec.	"	3,86,904

In the SHARE MARKET there has been very little business passing, transactions having been almost entirely confined to Spinning and Weaving scrip which still tends upwards. Other shares are unaltered in value.

There has been rather more enquiry for COTTON which has not however led to any great amount of business. Some small parcels of Veraval have found buyers at Rs. 148 to 154 without selection and Akote full pressed at Rs. 1[illegible]0 per candy, but as a rule rates may be given as unaltered.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £1-18-9 to £2 for the "Ithuriel" (s.s.) the only steamer now on the berth, the "Ariel" having completed her engagements. By sailing vessel we are still unable to give a reliable quotation.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady, without change in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per share	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	[illegible]	all	5 p. ct.	Agra Bank	91
27,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	1,4[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	12p. c.	Do of Bombay New	70[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	12p. c.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	[illegible]
5,25[illegible]	1,000	all	8 p. ct	Do of Madras	[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]	all	8 p. [illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	125	all	12 p. c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 [illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 p. ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	175
20,000	[illegible]	12	6 p. ct.	National Bank of India	125
1[illegible]	25	all	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	510

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 12th September, compared with the Statement published on 5th September.

LIABILITIES.	[illegible] Sept. Rs.	12th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital—		
First Issue of [illegible] Shares of Rs. [illegible] each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. [illegible] 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share [illegible]		
Do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 25 per share [illegible] 12,67,500		
	74,68,125	74,58[illegible]
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,[illegible]
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	60,80,350	60,[illegible]
Do. do. do. at Branches	21,55,038	14,[illegible]
Other Deposits	1,28,81,857	1,36,40,917
Post Bills	21,602	21,09[illegible]
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,86,069	7,00,[illegible]
Rs.	3,07,35,122	3,08,3[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	31,05,0[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Credits on security of Government Paper, Shares, and Merchandise	11,77,12[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Loans, on security of do. do.	30,63,0[illegible]	33,[illegible]
Current Accounts, overdrawn	15,722	[illegible]
Bills Discounted	1,00,44,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]
Stamps	5,329	5,[illegible]
Dead Stock [illegible]		
Amount applied in reduction [illegible] 1,15,000		
	[illegible]0,675	3,0[illegible]
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	31,015	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes	1,9[illegible],018	1,7[illegible]
Rs.	3,07,[illegible],122	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ship B[illegible], 1,444 tons, Captain J. Stannus, will sail to-day for Calcutta with 44,800 Indian maunds salt and a general cargo.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER [illegible] arrived in Madras roads on Friday morning with the following passengers:—

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Messrs. Determes, Santoni[illegible] and Hetmann, and Dr. Delaut.
From Suez—Mrs. Harvey.

THE s. s. NAVARINO, from Calcutta arrived in Madras roads on Tuesday and left at 5 o'clock evening for London, with the following passengers:—

From Calcutta—Mrs. Budley and three children, Miss C[illegible] and Mrs. B[illegible].
From Madras—The Rev. [illegible] Baker, Mr [illegible]more, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Smith, [illegible].

THE ship TURKISH EMPIRE arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Newcastle, after a passage of 92 days. She reports having spoken the ship Western Chief, London towards Singapore [illegible] days out. On July [illegible] in 5° 26' North lat., 24° [illegible] West long., the Turkish Empire observed apparently heavy weather, probably a cyclone, passing to the southward, when off the Cape, and experienced strong north to west winds with deluges of rain. On August 7th sighted a homeward bound ship under close reef in South Lat. [illegible]° 50' and East Long., 24° 12'. It is difficult to account for a homeward-bounder being so far south unless she had been driven out of her course by a cyclone.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Kurrachee (s)	Tailer	Kurrachee, Sept. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Carmarthenshire	Thomas	Madras.

Ship Bisaas, Thomas, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Barque Tower, for Malabar Coast, Negapatam and Rangoon, entered to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
10	Pembroke C[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool, June 4.
	Frank Hirst	[illegible]	Bombay, August 20.
	E[illegible]union	[illegible]	Pondicherry, Aug 30.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
11	India (s)	Calcutta.
	Canning	Port Louis.
	[illegible]	Mauritius.
	[illegible]	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
11	Coleroine (s)	[illegible]
12	Mecca (s)	Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ariel s, 180 bags [illegible], Fazabhoy Ahmed; 15 bales wool, Mooljee [illegible]; 15 bales wool, Jaitha Verria; 40 bales wool, Cursetjee Covindjee; 15 bales wool, Remoobhoy Mahomed.

Ithuriel s, 1800 bundles myrabollams, Mahomed Allana.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—SEPTEMBER 12.

[illegible], Asst Adjt Genl, N D A, on leave, [illegible]abad.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 12.

Darlow, Lt 31 R. B, to join, to Agra.

SEPTEMBER 14.

[illegible]urton, Col, 8th Regt M N I, to join, to Secunderabad.

Lock, Lt-Col, Asst Adjt Genl, N D A, on leave, to Sind.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 12.)

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Col H D Taylor, Inspr Genl of Police, Central Provinces, from the 3rd proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Col G [illegible], Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Police during the absence on privilege leave of Col Taylor, or until further orders.

Mr J Reth, Inspr of Police, will hold charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, during the absence of Col Moxon, or until further orders.

Maj C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, appointed to officiate temporarily as Comr, of the Nagpur Division, assumed charge of his duties from Mr W B Jones, Offg Comr, on the 5th instant, after noon.

Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, of Nagpur, assumed charge of his duties from Maj C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, on the 5th instant, before noon.

The Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr A C Bainbridge, Asst Comr, to be a Mag of the 3rd Class, in the Nagpur District.

Capt J W Macdougall, Offg Depy Comr, Nagpur, is invested with the powers described in section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Sept. 12.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr J Macpherson, Asst Magst and Colr, Hamirpur, seventeen days privilege leave, with effect from the 8th Sept. 1874.

Mr E B Alexander, Asst Magst and Colr, Allahabad, six days' leave, with effect from the 4th Oct. 1874, for the purpose of attending the examination for High Proficiency in Urdu to be held at Calcutta in Oct. 1874.

Mr H M Rogers, Asst Mag and Colr, Allahabad, twelve months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 20th June, 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr G H M Ricketts, C B, Comr, Allahabad Division, privilege leave for one month and four days, with effect from the 25th Sept. 1874.

Mr W Kaye, Offg Mag and Colr, Hamirpur, privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 25th Sept 1874.

The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr H G Keene, Dist and Sessions Judge, Agra, is hereby cancelled.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr H G Batten, Extra Asst Comr, Kumaon, to officiate as Junior Asst Comr during the deputation of Capt [illegible] Reade, or until further orders.

Mr [illegible], Joint Mag and Depy Colr, to the charge of the sub-division of [illegible], Zila Bareilly, with effect from the 15th July, 1874.

Mr S O B Ridsdale, Settlement Officer, Hamirpur, to officiate as Mag and Colr of that district, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave of Mr W Kaye, or until further orders.

Mr R G Currie, Settlement Officer, Shahjahanpur, to officiate as Mag and Colr of that district, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874.

Mr J C Colvin, Mag and Colr, is posted to the Aligarh district, on the expiry of his privilege leave.

From 1st July 1874, the date on which Mr W Lane returned from leave—

Mr E White, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

Mr S H James, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 7th July 1874, the date on which Mr A J Lawrence resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Etawa—

Mr J M Pears to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade;

Mr R Evans, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint 2nd grade;

Mr J L Denniston, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 10th July, 1874, the date on which Mr C J Daniell resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Cawnpore—

Mr G S D Dale to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade;

Mr A Robinson, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; Mr F Pollen, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 16th July, 1874, the date on which Mr J C Robertson resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Allahabad—Mr C J Powlett to revert to his appointment as Joint Mag, 1st grade;

Mr T F Harkness, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

From 16th July, 1874, the date on which Mr J [illegible] joined his appointment—Mr J C Leslie, Joint Mag 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; Mr G R [illegible]illiams, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade; Mr W Holmes, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 20th July, 1874, the date on which Mr H F D'O Moule returned from privilege leave—Mr G E Knox, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; Mr W Lambe, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 21st July, 1874, the date on which Mr G H Lawrence resumed charge of the Office of Mag and Colr, Aligarh—Mr E Montagu to revert to his appointment as Joint Mag, 1st grade; Mr J M Pears, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; Messrs J A Marcel and R D Alexander (on privilege leave), Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to their appointments as Asst Mag.

From 27th July, 1874, the date on which Mr W Lane resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Mainpuri—Mr C W P Watts to revert to his appointment as Joint Mag, 1st grade; Mr R J Crosthwaite, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; Mr D T Roberts, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 28th July, 1874, the date on which Mr H F D'O Moule took charge of the office of Depy Supt of Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares—Mr H F D'O Moule, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, in addition to his appointment as Offg Depy Supt, Family Domains; Mr R J Crosthwaite, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade, vice Mr Moule.

From 29th July, 1874, the date on which Mr C Donovan went on privilege leave, Mr J M Pears, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade, Mr D T Roberts, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

From 30th July, 1874, the date on which Mr F S Growse took charge of the office of Mag and Colr, [illegible]—Mr G E Knox, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade, Mr R S Whiteway, Asst Mag to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

From 31st July, 1874, the date on which Mr [illegible] Watts took charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Bareilly—Mr R C Williams, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade, Mr J A Marcel, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

Mr W R Barry, Assistant Mag and Colr, is transferred from Moradabad to Bulandshahar.

Mr A H [illegible], Asst Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Basti sub-division of the [illegible] Division is transferred to the [illegible] Division of the Jhansi Provincial Division [illegible].

[illegible] leave of absence on medical certificate [illegible] granted [illegible] this Gov[illegible] May 1873.

[illegible] M Hyslop, R E, Asst Engr [illegible] to officiate [illegible] the Eastern Jumna Canal [illegible].

The [illegible] Ex Engr, Betwa Canal Survey [illegible].

Mr F S Mell[illegible] Engr, is transferred [illegible] from the [illegible] Canal [illegible] Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 31st August 1874.

Mr P H Brown, Asst Engr, [illegible] Division Lower Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 29th July last.

Mr A Slater, Asst Engr, [illegible] Division, Lower Ganges Canal on the 14th, and joined the Eastern Jumna Canal on the 15th idem.

HIGH COURT.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

SHORT CAUSES.

870-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurgovind Prumsookdas and another v Navajee Cowasjee—No appearance.

31[illegible]-74—P Cawasjee—Khooshalchund Koodulmull v Sewlall Motilall—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.

[illegible]-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Cursetjee Jeejeebhoy v Thomas White and another.

393-74—A Framjee—Manockjee Framjee v Dwarkadas Hurgovundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

399-74—In person—Cullianjee Mooljee v Tribhovan Rutonjee.

402-74—Crawford and Boevey—Ghellabhoy Doolubdas v Muncherjee [illegible] Cooper.

404-74—In person—Merwanjee Aderjee v Cowasjee Dossabhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-73—Hearn and Cleveland—William Sorabett v The Agra Bank, Limited—Fletcher and Smith—Specially fixed.

[illegible]-73—Crawford and Boevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Gunah and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

40-74—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Byramjee Jejeebhoy v Purmanundas Jeewandas—M H Khan.

84-74—M H Khan—Parmanundas Jeewandas v Byramjee Jejeebhoy—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[illegible]-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum v Bai Manockbai widow—K Morolee.

[illegible]-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Hajeebhoy Valley v [illegible] Dama and others—Tyabjee and [illegible].

[illegible]-74—Mr. Fletcher—Marisha[illegible] widow v [illegible]bahee, widow.

114-73—Crawford and Boevey—[illegible] and others v [illegible] Dayajee [illegible].

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE [illegible].]

SHORT CAUSES.

[illegible]-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Wallace [illegible] and another v Dhurumsey Dowlutbhoy—[illegible] G. J. Mody.

LONG CAUSES.

543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—[illegible] and another v Mahomed Hoosen—[illegible]—Part heard.

[illegible]—Bayley and Winter—Toolsey[illegible] v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

453-73—A. Framjee—Laila Mooljee v Navibai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

350-73—Jefferson and Payne—Maneckllal Atmaram v Dwarkadas Dayal[illegible]—Hearn and Cleveland.

195-74—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and Co. v. Bomanjee Merwanjee—Ghandibhoy J. Mody.

707-73—Craigie, L. and O.—Narrondas Hemraz v Ootumchund Manuckchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey; Rimington, Hore and Langley.

267-74—Rimington, H. & L.—Manibai widow v. Kakoo Ranjee—Macfarland and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

123-74—Dallas Lynch and Tobin—The L B and F Bank Limited v Abdoolla Babanee.

197-74—Dallas Lynch and Tobin—Venayeckram [illegible] v Framjee Dhunjeebhoy.

[illegible]-74—A Framjee—Gungabai widow v Radhabai [illegible]—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

[illegible]-74—M. H. Khan—Mahomed C[illegible] bin Hajee A[illegible] v Abdool [illegible]allick bin H[illegible]—Fletcher and Smith.

406-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ramabhoy v Alladinbhoy v Verbai widow.

408-74—Crawford and Boevey—Sha Narrandas Rowjee v F[illegible]uchund Kulliandas.

407-74—In person—Jeza Teja and others v Buchoobai and another.

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewra Pe[illegible]bhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and C[illegible]—Part heard.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntock [illegible]opajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai Jadow v Tribhoovan Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and [illegible].

210-73—M H Khan—Narayen [illegible] and others v Ramchund Dinanath—[illegible] and Sayani.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebrahim [illegible] Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa v Hajee Mahomed [illegible]—Tyabjee and Sayani.

66-74—M M Munshi—Sakalchund Oomedchund v [illegible] Dewjee Shamjee—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 14th September, 4 P.M.—Weather [illegible], wind north, thermometer 83, rainfall 20 cents.

CARWAR, 14th September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind [illegible], thermometer 77, barometer 29 98, rainfall 40 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th September, 10-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, [illegible], thermometer maximum 80 [illegible], wet bulb 78, barometer 29-[illegible], rainfall 95 cents.

[illegible], 14th September, [illegible]—Weather [illegible], [illegible] 80, barometer [illegible].

VENGURLA, 14th September, 4-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 8[illegible], rainfall 65 cents.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY [illegible] from PHILLIPS & Co's, POONA, price, [illegible] annum. [illegible] have the INDIAN EDITION of the Bombay Gazette (Overland Summary), containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.

The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—September 10th, at Branxton House, Poona, the wife of Mr. Adam Smith, of a son.

DEATH.

PENROSE—September 10th, at Ordnance Lines, Poona, (Hon.) Lieut. Henry Augustus Penrose, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 50 years and 1[illegible] months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VILLERS-RYAN—September 3rd, at Phulkertole, Luckiepur, Cachar, the wife of Dr. J. N. Villers-Ryan, prematurely, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MUSGRAVE—September 8th, at Monghyr, William Musgrave, aged [illegible].

VILLERS-RYAN—September 6th, at Phulkertole, Luckiepur, Cachar, Charlotte Jane Nenniella, the beloved wife of Dr. J. N. Villers-Ryan.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

As it is essential to the proper conduct of business at public meetings that the order of procedure should be uniform and well understood, we shall perhaps be pardoned for offering a few remarks which will, we think, throw light on the vexed question how motions and amendments should be placed before a meeting by the chairman. This point of order was raised at the meeting of the Corporation on Saturday, and again at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday; and from what was said at both meetings it appears that very few persons in Bombay are conversant with the rules which, settled originally by the House of Commons, are now accepted for the guidance of all public assemblies in England. Whoever framed the resolution which was published in the *Government Gazette*, directing what forms should be observed at meetings of the Corporation, must, however, have had these familiar rules in his mind, for he has clearly laid down the important principle that "*an amendment must be in the form of certain words to be substituted for the whole or a part of the words of the original motion.*" A Chairman who is careful never to lose sight of the exact meaning of this regulation cannot possibly go wrong. The usual practice in Bombay is for one man to move a resolution, and another to move a fresh resolution as an amendment upon the first, and the chairman then takes a vote upon the second resolution, in the first place as *an amendment*, and, afterwards, as a *substantive resolution*; so that practically a proposition is put before the meeting [illegible], which is unreasonable. Now, suppose the regulation as to the form an amendment should take is strictly observed, and that the original proposition before a meeting is to the following effect:—

That this meeting considers Mody Bay is the best site for Wet Docks.

Then, some one wishes to move an amendment that the Elphinstone Basin is the best site. The [illegible] (italicized [illegible]) compels him to put his amendment in this form:—

That the words "Mody Bay" be left out, and "Elphinstone Basin" substituted for them.

When the vote is taken, the Chairman ought not to put to the meeting either the original motion or the amendment. He should put the question—

That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question.

This is invariably the first question to be put when there has been any discussion. Suppose that, in the case we have taken by way of illustration, the meeting decide to retain the words "Mody Bay," the Chairman then proceeds to put the question, that the original resolution be adopted, and upon this question any other amendment may be proposed, to leave out any words but those already accepted by the meeting. If no further amendment be proposed, the vote is taken on the whole resolution; if fresh amendments be brought forward, a similar procedure to that pursued in the case of the first amendment must be observed; and finally, the resolution, *as amended*, if any of the amendments be carried, must be put to the vote. Thus, for instance, it might be proposed and carried, after the first amendment had been lost, to substitute for the words "the best site" some such phrase as "the most convenient though not the most economical site;" and the resolution would thereupon be submitted in its amended form:—

That Mody Bay is the most convenient though not the most economical site for Wet Docks.

This procedure secures the great object, that [illegible] proposition shall in its turn be put completely to the meeting; and, while affording ample liberty to all persons present to bring forward any amendments that are not purely vexatious, at the same time ensures the steady progress of business by preventing the introduction of motions to undo what has already been done. If a fresh illustration be required, let us suppose that the Corporation is called upon to elect a member of Council and that one member wishes to propose Mr. Brown, another Mr. Jones, and a third Mr. Robinson. The first resolution brought forward is:—

That Mr. Brown be now elected a member of the Town Council.

As an amendment to this resolution it is proposed that the word "Brown" be left out and the word "Jones" substituted for it. The Chairman puts the question, "That the word Brown remain part of the question," so that really it is rather the original proposition than the amendment that is first put to the vote. If a majority vote for keeping in the word "Brown," the whole resolution is then submitted, and no other amendment can be proposed except, for instance, to substitute for the word "now" the words "this day six months." If the word "Brown" be omitted, then the Chairman puts the question, "*That the word 'Jones' be inserted*," and on this question it is open to any member of the Corporation to propose the insertion of the word "Robinson" instead. The Chairman now puts the question just italicized, and, if Jones be rejected, Robinson has his chance till some name or other finds favour with the meeting; and then the original question, as amended, is put to the vote and carried. The routine of this procedure, as we have explained it, no doubt seems cumbrous; but it is in practice found to be perfectly simple and easy to be worked; and we believe its adoption at all public meetings—it is by law imperative on the Corporation—would put a stop to the wrangling and confusion in which so much time is now wasted. This matter, though trifling in seeming, is not so in reality. Forms are an invaluable protection to [illegible] intercourse in political [illegible] as well as [illegible] life; and they ought to be clearly defined and rigidly maintained.

WE learn from Rajkote that an attempt to force the hand of Government and obtain sanction for the removal of the attachment upon the Rajkote State has signally failed. It meant among other things even less savoury the appointment by the Thakore of certain persons—at present out of great influence [illegible] Raj of [illegible] in permanent [illegible] place [illegible]. But Government [illegible] the situation [illegible] Mr. Peile's return. It is said further that no political question is now to be brought forward by Colonel Anderson. This is quite in accord with the tenor of the remarks we made a few days ago on the political situation in Kattywar and we would now advise Government to go a little further and take nothing for granted that Colonel Anderson is made to write a recommendation for. Mr. Krishnajee Luximon is spending his leave days at Rajkote, and has it in charge to write and amend every report of importance that appears before the Government; therefore, unless the Government are desirous of passing orders based on this very remarkable gentleman's hates and loves, we would now advise them to await Mr. Peile's return and ask his opinion before committing themselves to orders which he will have to carry out. The routine work of an Agency naturally proceeds in its regular course. Nothing is to be gained by meddling there; but there is a vast field of business in Kattywar where a weak angry man, governed by a vindictive one, may mislead Government and do irreparable harm in the Province, even to shaking the general belief in the good faith of our rule.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Chamber of Commerce resumed the discussion upon the relative merits of Mody Bay and the Elphinstone estate as a site for wet docks. Mr. Bythell opposed the resolution put forward last week by Mr. Lord, and proposed as an amendment considerable modifications upon that resolution. He contended that as the Chamber of Commerce two years ago deliberately asked the Government of India to go on with the Elphinstone estate lock and the Government of India had consented to the request, the Chamber would be offering an insult to the Viceroy and his Council if it now agreed to go to the Secretary of State with a request that he should order the dock to be placed on Mody Bay. He thought that, as the Government of Bombay and others would be sure to put every argument they could in favour of the Mody Bay site before Lord Salisbury, it was quite unnecessary for the Chamber to commit such an inconsistency as fly in the face of its former decision regarding the Elphinstone estate site. He moved that paragraphs B and C should be omitted from the resolutions proposed by the Chairman, and also that the words "or Secretary of State" should be struck out of paragraph D. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hall, who shuddered at the thought of the Chamber of Commerce entering into any alliance with the Government of Bombay—"unholy alliance," he called it. He quoted figures to prove that the bulk of the heavy import and export trade was already being done on the Elphinstone estate, and contended that the mercantile community would not be so seriously inconvenienced as had been represented if the Elphinstone estate were chosen as the wet dock site. Mr. Kittredge supported the amendment, because a Mody Bay dock would be much dearer than an Elphinstone estate one, the best way to reduce the burden upon the neck of the trade of Bombay would be to utilise the Elphinstone property, and because it would not be safe for the Chamber to incur the responsibility of recommending a dock which might prove a failure and at the same time an addition to the burden already thrust upon the port. Mr. Simpson of the Chartered Bank defended, from a side attack made by Mr Hamilton Maxwell, the conduct of the Committee of the Chamber in recommending the members to adopt in entirety the resolutions which had been moved by Mr. Lord. Mr. Watson ably defended the resolutions generally, and recommended the Chamber not to be terrified by the bugbears which had been held up before them. Whether the Chamber recommended or did not recommend Mody Bay to the favourable notice of the Secretary of State, he believed that the Government of India would always endeavour to act justly towards the trade of the port. Finally Mr. Bythell's amendments were put to the vote and carried by a majority of five, the numbers being 12 to 17. As these amendments make the members of the Chamber refrain from expressing the slightest opinion in favour of the Mody Bay site, and authorise the Committee to memorialise the Government of India only instead of the Secretary of State to comply with the request of the Port Trustees to take back all the land not immediately required for the Bunders, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare free again the Bunders that were so before the passing of the Act of 1870, all it can be said they have agreed to do is to exhibit a pretty piece of "trimming," and to offer to the Government of India a vapid expression of opinion which can be of very little practical use to it.

THE inhabitants of Goa are in the throes of tribulation because forty criminals have broken out of jail, and because the chief local hotel, which acted as a travellers' bungalow, has been shut up. We learn from the *India Portugueza* that on the 5th inst., about half-past five in the morning, the Goa jail was being supplied with water, when forty prisoners, Ranes and bandits, rushed out, struck the jailor, surprised the sentries, and ran off with the rifles and bayonets of the soldiers. A European soldier met the levanting criminals, and received a shot which killed him shortly afterwards. Only one old prisoner named Luximon was left behind in the jail as he was unable to run; his more active companions proceeded over the hills in the direction of Ponda. Half-an-hour after the escape of the prisoners, an alarm was raised, and all the available troops in the capital of Goa went after the prisoners, but, strange to say, failed to catch any of them. Great confusion naturally prevailed among the Goa authorities. From the fact that a cartridge of a kind not used in Goa was found on the road which the escaped prisoners took, it is supposed that some enemies to the State, and not belonging to it, had surreptitiously supplied them with ammunition. Of course, if this were true, Goa would deserve pity as a victim of a cruel mischance; but she would not be free from blame, because discipline must have been exceedingly lax within the jail ere such a large scheme as supplying forty men with arms could be carried out successfully. Public indignation against the Governor is prevalent in Panjim, because though his house or palace is close to the jail he kept out of the way and retained his body-guard to protect himself instead of sending them to oppose the escape of the convicts. Whether the inhabitants of the very Lilliputian State will depose their Governor for so pusillanimous a proceeding, however much it may be defended on the principle that a Governor should never expose himself to too great danger, is a matter of conjecture; but, as the Goanese are terribly angry at the escape of the scoundrels instead of being delighted at a good opportunity of getting rid of them, the Governor may make certain of being made very uncomfortable until the world has forgotten all about the affair, and the shame of Goa arising from it. Another reason for the dissatisfaction of the Goanese with their present Government is, that the Goa Hotel has been closed by order of the authorities because they find that they cannot continue the usual subsidy to it of Rs. 20 a month. The Goa Hotel accommodated casual visitors to Panjim, so that whoever visits Goa must now make arrangements to reside with private individuals. The progressive party in the State contend that by withdrawing the subsidy Government has given a blow to civilization, and that, for the sake of foreign visitors who annually travel to see the ruins of this ancient Portuguese settlement, the Government should have thought twice before compelling the shutting-up of the only hotel [illegible] [illegible] the Portuguese dominions in [illegible] [illegible] as the present Government [illegible] economical turn, it may be urged that the reason why he did not seek to hinder the escape of the jail birds was that he foresaw a policy of "masterly inaction" would relieve the State of the [illegible] of an onerous drain on its resources. [illegible] forty months [illegible] will have [illegible].

THE CARNAC BUNDER NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was a passenger by the ferry steamer Nagotna on Sunday, and on arrival at Carnac Bunder, the steamer requiring some fresh water, an effort was made from the bunder to pass the hose from the Vehar pipe; it missed, however, and the hose to the extent of several yards fell, *not* into the water, *but into the yellow sewage* which was being discharged from the drain below.

The thought that a similar accident may often occur, and that this is the hose through which fresh water is supposed to be conveyed, is too sickening!

SPECTATOR.

Bombay, 14th September.

THE HARBOUR POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Sunday last the ship Turkish Empire made the usual police signal, which was answered by an officer of that force coming on board. The captain formally gave in charge a Negro seaman named Johnson for attempted murder on the high seas. The Marine peeler appeared desirous of trying the case summarily, to which the captain decidedly objected. He then walked to the gangway as though his feelings were hurt and was going away. Thinking better of it, however, he returned and asked to see the man who had been wounded. He also saw the mark of the wound and was proceeding to question the man as to the altercation, if any, preceding the stab, when Captain Whitmore very properly, as I think, stopped him and ordered the man to go forward.

Mr. Editor, we have heard something similar quite recently. Is it in the province of a nautico-bobby to enter into a preliminary examination *pro* and *con* of a crime officially or, simply to take charge of a prisoner? By answering you would greatly oblige, and perhaps save the itinerant magistrate in question much mortification in his future practice.

BLUE [illegible].

ON GUARD IN CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A teetotaller in Canada writes that he has been greatly interested in reading some copies of "On Guard," which had reached him from Agra. Indian news is of interest in far-off America, possibly a little temperance news from America may not be uninteresting to some of those who are "On Guard" in India. Writing from Ottawa he says—"I have lately attended three large temperance meetings, at each of which members of Parliament were among the speakers. At one meeting the Chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians made a long and very practical speech, showing the effects of drink in hindering the conversion and well-being of the Red Indian tribes of North America.

"The Chief came upon the platform dressed in Indian costume, consisting of long [illegible] skin robe, fastened [illegible] and with a red belt and a red sash over the shoulder. His breast was adorned with medals, one of them his grandfather had received more than a hundred years ago when he signed the treaty with Great Britain. Another medal his father, who was a great warrior, received after the Anglo-American War. Another medal the Chief himself had received from the hands of the Prince of Wales in [illegible] hand the Chief held an Indian war-club with which his father had killed many men in battle.

"I will just add two short extracts from the Chief's speech showing his idea of the duty of Government in regard to the liquor traffic, and his manner of illustrating the operation and effects of drink as a hindrance to the spread of the Gospel.

"'I say that if any one come to Ottawa and killed but one man, he would be arrested, tried, and hanged for the crime; but the manufacturers of alcoholic drinks are killing hundreds of people every day, and nothing is done or said to them; it cannot be [illegible] legislation which permits that.' Again: '[illegible] hinders good work in men's hearts [illegible] cast out the devil of strong drink, then the heart will be like ground prepared for the good seed of the Gospel; it is like this: A farmer had some land which he ploughed and sowed every year, but the land was low, and the rains always came and swamped it and washed away the seed, so that he never reaped any harvest. At last, he found out that if he wanted to get a crop, he must drain his fields; so he set to work, and soon had a great ditch made, and then he once more ploughed his land, and sowed his seed, and the rains came, but now the water soaked through the ground and flowed into the ditch, and from the ditch into the river, so that the swamp was turned into a fruitful field, and yielded a good harvest. And that is how it is with the word of God; you white people send out missionaries to sow the good seed, and you hope that it will bring forth fruit to everlasting life; but you white people also bring out the liquor which has killed so many thousands of our poor Indians. You must do like that farmer did; dig a ditch for the liquor to flow away into the river; and [illegible] the river to the ocean. When you have got rid of the liquor you will have better ground to work upon, and the good seed which the missionaries and ministers sow will bring forth much fruit. But what do you white people do yourselves? You build fine chapels and churches, and on Sundays go to hear the Word of God from the good book, and then you go home and drink your [illegible] which washes away the good seed. You must begin by digging the ditch right at your own heart.'"

LEMONADE.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I confess some of the statements occurring in your second editorial of the 8th instant have somewhat taken me aback. You recommend Englishmen to make [illegible] adopted country their ultimate destination and [illegible] content with such things as this country can afford [illegible] to enjoy. Apart from the mischievous consequence which must inevitably flow from a powerful race making its home among an effeminate and more or less demoralised population like that of India, the consideration that Englishmen must suffer both morally and physically by unbroken contact with a society constituted like that of India will suffice to make the inexpediency of such a course apparent. History bears witness to the rapid degeneracy of superior nations when circumstances led to their assimilation and consequent amalgamation with subjugated and therefore more or less effete peoples. The sturdy Afghan and the invincible Mogul have each in turn succumbed in India to the pernicious influences of Indian climate and character. What reason have we to believe that the English will not suffer in a like manner both physically and in moral worth? There is profound truth in the old saying, "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and it is equally true that bad ways are [illegible] acquired than good ones acquired. As it is, we find that a period of residence in the country extending to 15 or 20 years has a tendency to lower the whole moral and intellectual tone of the English character. Oriental apathy and listlessness are an almost heathen craving after gold, together with an obliviousness of all higher and nobler aims in life, gradually creep in and subordinate the spiritual to the materialistic aspects of human existence. Everything degenerates in a tropical climate, so must the noble Briton battle as he may with the hostile influences arrayed against him. It will be an evil day for England when her children in India will cease to enjoy the recuperative benefits of even a temporary sojourn among the associations of home and kindred. I have known nothing of those [illegible] refining influences [illegible] English [illegible] home, and I entertain serious doubt if it is possible to reproduce them here. Somehow, I find the English are a body of both sexes not what they are in the land of their birth. They appear [illegible] hard, selfish, unsympathetic, and bent on [illegible] pursuit of [illegible] lower interests at the expense of the [illegible] instincts. Daily and hourly contact with the [illegible] race, the fraud, the systematic pursuit of gain which characterise the native of India (who has indeed no loftier aspirations), all this combined tends to sour the temper and enfeeble the moral energies of the most cultivated men. Finding himself surrounded by so many debasing and repulsive habits and customs, the Englishman's first impulse is to encase himself in an artificial coating of distrust and contemptuous reserve which may indeed serve to make him an object of terror to the native, but must ultimately re-act dangerously on his own moral and social worth. In the very endeavour to shun the natives, he is systematically cultivating his worst instincts, those of inhumanity and selfishness; two vices for which the English, as a race, cherish the deepest horror. There is, too, a richness and many-sidedness in the cultivated European which is utterly absent in the best educated man in this country. Of course, there may be noble exceptions, but speaking generally the ruling instinct in the native mind is self-aggrandizement. As a consequence, humanity is never fully developed in this country, and those aspects of our nature which the native does cultivate are instinctively, as it were, subordinate to the process of [illegible] passion for gain. Now, the Englishman sojourning here largely partakes of this tendency, indeed his avowed object in this country is to "keep up" and then go home to enjoy the fruits of his toil. Art, science, self-denying virtue, a [illegible] moral [illegible] the aspiration after the good, the true, and the beautiful gives way by degrees before this [illegible] in necessity. Can it be doubted for a moment that, under circumstances like these [illegible] the [illegible] ever [illegible] humbling to [illegible] of the great [illegible].

THE NORTH AND SOUTH MATCH.

THE following is a full account of this interesting contest:—

On Thursday September 4th, the two picked elevens met on the Poona cricket ground to play the great annual match of the Presidency. The North won the toss, and shortly after 11 a. m. sent Muir and Short to the wickets, opposed to the bowling of Addison and Kennedy. Muir batted very steadily, but Short had some luck, notably that of being let off by the usually safe hands of the Southern captain. Runs coming rather quickly, Addison was changed for Harris, and Kennedy for Hills' slows, which did such execution last year. In his third over Harris caught Short off his own bowling, and in his sixth over, Boddam was finely caught in the slips; Oliver succeeded, but letting out at a curly one, he got caught ignominiously in the slips—one wicket for 41; two for 63; three for 60. The younger Pottinger then went in, and leather hunting became the order of the day; but getting too confident with the slows, he let one past and paid the penalty; his 32 was made by real good cricket and without the shadow of a chance—four for 101. Newnham succeeded, and the fielders retired to the boundary. The slows, however, seemed to bother him, and his innings was a short one—five for 117. The Northern captain then proceeded to the wickets, and Harris was changed for Francis, as the former seemed to have a weakness for "no balls." The change proved beneficial, as Muir, in hitting round at a leg ball, sent it up to longstop; his 45 was most patiently and correctly contributed—six for 124. Mayne then appeared, and runs came a-pace until the Northern Captain was bowled by Francis for a well hit 20—seven for 157. With Kennedy the scorers were still kept busy, but after showing some good form he failed in attempting a gallery hit, and Mayne was soon after bowled—eight for 180; nine for 190. Stock and Bell were not long together, as the former fell a victim to his impetuosity, and the innings closed for 192 runs.

The Southerners, rather fagged by their exertions under a hot sun, sent Thackwell and Addison to oppose the bowling of Stock and J. Pottinger. In the former's first over, Thackwell was clean bowled, and Addison had a narrow escape in the latter's first over, the ball hitting the wicket hard; however, in Stock's third over he was well caught at point—one for 0; two for 1. In his fifth over, Pottinger bowled Francis, and in the next over Stock bowled Stewart—three for 13; four for 17. Harris came but made no sign, knocking over his wicket in playing back to a trimmer from Stock—five for 24. The two veterans then got together and played steadily, making the only stand of the innings. At this period an unfortunate twist of the ancle, resulting, as might have been expected, from wearing long spikes on a hard ground, caused Pottinger to give up the ball to Boddam and to take up his post at the wicket. In his fourth over Boddam tempted Hills with a dropping ball, and caught him well; and in his next over the Southern captain, who had been playing very steadily, was had in the slips—six for 56; seven for 64. Collis, after hitting two fours, was neatly stumped by J. Pottinger, who also disposed of the remaining wickets in the next two overs, the last being a magnificent catch—eight for 67; nine for 69; ten for 70.

The next morning, on a perfectly true wicket, the South followed their innings, and sent the two veterans to the wickets to show the young 'uns how to play the Northern bowlers Stock and Boddam. The Southern captain was the first man out, splendidly caught off a leg ball at the wicket; his score of 25 comprised one 6 and one 5, both to leg—one for 36. Stewart took his place and at first scarcely seemed at home, but getting set, he showed some fine cricket. Hills, getting frisky, attempted a fourth run for a fine hit, but speed and wind will not last for ever, and he fell a victim to the Northern fielders—two for 71. Harris succeeded, and the runs still came, until he was tempted by a "dropper" from Boddam and sent it up into the slips—three for 120. Stewart being still immoveable, Pottinger left the wickets to try if a change would have any effect, and in his fourth over he again bowled Francis, but had to [illegible] off soon afterwards—four for 127. Collis then joined Stewart, and both playing up well, the score kept rising until a pretty piece of fielding between Kennedy and Pottinger resulted in Stewart being run out—five for 185. His score of 83 comprised one 5, five 4s., seven 3s., &c. Collis was soon after caught in the slips for a well played innings—six for 199. A return was then made to the original bowlers, and the remaining wickets fell rapidly, Thackwell being splendidly caught at point—seven and eight for 217; nine for 218; ten for 232.

The North now required [illegible] to win, and as they seemed rather done up by a grilling day, and had to go in in a bad light, it was on the cards that the South might pull the match out of the fire. Oliver and Newnham first took up their posts, opposed to the bowling of Kennedy and Harris. Newnham hit away in great form, but a rare ball in Harris's fourth over brought his lively career to an end, Kennedy succeeded and played in his usual good form, but again fell a victim to his hitting propensities—one for 22; two for 52. [illegible] Pottinger then joined Oliver, who had been playing [illegible], but the stumps were soon after drawn. [illegible] next morning the "not outs" proceeded to the wickets, Oliver having scored 20, and Pottinger [illegible] and the North requiring [illegible] runs to win. It was soon seen that the bats[illegible] were there, and some beautiful cricket was shown, Pottinger especially distinguishing himself by the way in which he "placed" the ball. The runs were knocked off without any further casualty, and the North won the match by eight wickets.

The South won the toss for the return match, and quickly sent Sartorius and Francis to oppose Stock and J. Pottinger: the latter, however, had soon to retire and nurse himself behind the wickets, his place being filled by Boddam. Francis after showing some good cricket was beaten by a shooter, and in his third over afterwards, Stock again found his way to the wickets, and Boddam in the next over gave Sartorius a puzzler—one for 28; two for 40; three for 41. Harris and Stewart then got together and played steadily until the former was tempted by one of Boddam's "droppers," which he skied and was capitally caught by the bowler; and in the next over, Stewart was smartly taken at the wicket—four for 54; five for 54. After this no stand was made except by Collis, who again played steadily. Just before tiffin Boddam secured both the veterans in one over, and this was his last exploit, as before play again commenced he was down with fever. Luckily the Northern colt, Mayne, was "on the spot," or matters might have been serious for the North. Addison was bowled by a trimmer from Stock, and Hall who had not played in the first match evidently did not calculate on the activity of the Northern fielders or the vigilance of their wicket-keeper, and fell a victim to his inexperience: in the same over a rattling [illegible] down the last wicket—six [illegible] seven for [illegible] for 69; nine for 72; ten for 74.

The Northerners had expected another long grilling, and proceeded to the pavilion elated with a most agreeable sense of surprise, which may account for the reckless manner in which three out of the first five wickets [illegible] were thrown out. Hills in his second over found the way to Stock's wicket, and a pretty piece of fielding disposed of Newnham—one for 0; two for 3. Muir played steadily, but getting a [illegible] from Francis on the thigh, he was [illegible] afterwards run out in trying to hobble between the wickets—three for [illegible]. J. Pottinger and Oliver then got together, and a repetition of the great [illegible] of the morning was looked for, but [illegible] a [illegible] Francis sent the former back [illegible] amidst demonstrations of delight from the Southerners—four for 34. His brother, the Northern captain, took his place, but getting two [illegible] on the finger from successive balls, had to retire, hurt. Kennedy and Oliver played steadily until a pretty piece of fielding disposed of the latter. Wyer came but made no sign, being well caught at short leg off his second ball—five and six for 86. Kennedy [illegible] fell a victim to his weakness for [illegible] play, and Bell after some squeaks, resulting from apparent inability to touch the ball at all, was clean bowled. As Boddam, who had been laid up over by fever the previous day, had not turned up, the innings were closed for 11[illegible].

In the second innings of the South, Collis and Hall opened the batting against the bowling of Stock and Mayne, and in [illegible] Collis was well caught at point off [illegible]. Stewart then joined Hall, and [illegible] had appeared the scene, bowled instead of [illegible]. In hitting at a leg ball in Boddam's second over, Stewart skied it to [illegible] which was patiently waited for and secured. Hills took [illegible] and the batsmen seemed to be trying [illegible] should "spoon" [illegible] balls just out of reach of the fielders. Stock, however, at last [illegible] Hills's wicket—three for [illegible]. Harris was the next comer and appeared [illegible] to be tempted, but was run out by a smart piece of cricket between Kennedy and Pottinger—four for [illegible]. Francis came and went, being again clean bowled—five for 76. Wyer relieved Stock, and soon [illegible]. Hills' luck could not last for ever—six for 9[illegible]. The Southern captain began well, but was again [illegible] by one of Boddam's peculiars, which he skied to cover point, where it was carefully secured—seven for 35. Kennedy and Rooke made some lucky runs in the slips but were soon disposed of, being bowled in two successive overs—eight for 119, nine for 117; and as Addison was down with fever, the innings closed, leaving the North to get 7[illegible] to win.

Muir and Mayne proceeded at once to the wickets to the bowling of Kennedy and Harris, but the former, who still appeared stiff in his leg, was soon run out—one for 16. His place was taken by Boddam, who started in a lively way with a fine 4 brace of twos, and then two more fives, after which he settled down and the rest of his runs were made of singles. Kennedy clean bowled Mayne, and Oliver playing forward to a bumping ball was secured at mid off and in the same over Pottinger was again bowled by a shooter from Francis—two for 28; three and four for 13. Kennedy joined Boddam, and playing steadily and well they knocked off the runs without loss of time, and the North won the return match by six wickets.

There can be no doubt that the best eleven won, the North being superior both in batting, bowling, and fielding, the latter especially being very fine, and nothing could have been better than Oliver at point, H. Kennedy at cover-point, and Muir at longstop. For the South, W. Kennedy fielded beautifully, and Stewart was also good; but the palm of the two elevens must be given to J. Pottinger, who seemed equally at home and equally terrible with the bat, behind the wicket, or with the ball; and though an unfortunate accident prevented his giving more than a taste of his powers in the latter line, still he assisted in the death of no less than one-third of the Southern wickets. Nor must [illegible] the [illegible] bowling, and Boddam [illegible] backed up as they were [illegible] of J. Pottinger, and the [illegible] Northerners, it would [illegible] beat the eleven produced by the North this year; and the South, though beaten, are not by any means disgraced, playing an up-hill game pluckily and well. [illegible] Francis both bowled and fielded well, and [illegible] steadily, though his lobs were rather [illegible].

The score of the two matches is appended:—

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH.

NORTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J F Muir, c Collis, b Francis	45		
J S Short, c and b Harris	20		
E M Boddam, c Addison, b Harris	6		
N Oliver, c Francis, b Hills	1	not out	[illegible]
J Pottinger, st. Flint, b Hills	32	not out	[illegible]
W H Newnham, b Hills	8	b Harris	[illegible]
Major Pottinger, b Francis	20		
R C Mayne, b Kennedy	21		
H Kennedy, c Sartorius, b Kennedy	19	c Sartorius, b [illegible]	[illegible]
Captain Bell, not out	3		
Captain Stock, run out	1		
Byes	4		[illegible]
Leg Byes	1		[illegible]
Wides	6		[illegible]
No Balls	2		[illegible]
Total	192		[illegible]

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.
Addison	55	31	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
W Kennedy	45	18	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris	46	21	1	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hills	115	58	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francis	119	52	7	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

2nd Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.
W Kennedy	59	18	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris	30	23	0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francis	65	31	3	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hills	40	28	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOUTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E L Thackwell, b Stock	0	c Oliver, b Boddam	[illegible]
J Addison, c Oliver, b Stock	0	b Stock	[illegible]
N Stewart, b Stock	8	run out	[illegible]
F W Francis, b J Pottinger	5	c J Pottinger, [illegible]	[illegible]
T Harris, h w, b Stock	0	c Stock, b Boddam	[illegible]
Maj Hills, c and b Boddam	20	run out	[illegible]
Col Scott, c Stock, b Boddam	19	c J Pottinger, b [illegible]	[illegible]
W Cooke Collis, st J Pottinger, b Boddam	8	c Newnham, b Mayne	23
E M Flint, c J Pottinger, b Stock	3	b Stock	[illegible]
W Kennedy, c J Pottinger, b Boddam	1	not out	[illegible]
Maj Sartorius, not out	0	run out	[illegible]
Byes	3		[illegible]
Leg byes	[illegible]		[illegible]
Wides	1		[illegible]
Total	70		[illegible]

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.
Stock	85	19	5	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Pottinger	50	19	4	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boddam	32	26	1	4	[illegible]	[illegible]

2nd Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.
Stock	159	58	13	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boddam	191	71	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mayne	80	33	6	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oliver	26	12	3	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Pottinger	50	21	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Kennedy	20	12	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

RETURN MATCH.

SOUTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Sartorius, b Boddam	6	not out	[illegible]
F W Francis, b Stock	16	b Boddam	[illegible]
Captain Rooke, b Stock	7	b Boddam	[illegible]
T Harris, c and b Boddam	6	run out	[illegible]
N Stewart, c J Pottinger, b Mayne	11	c Muir, b Boddam	[illegible]
Major Hills, c Stock, b Boddam	2	b Wyer	[illegible]
Colonel Scott, b Boddam	0	c Wyer, b [illegible]	[illegible]
W Cooke Collis, not out	8	c Oliver, b Stock	[illegible]
J Addison, b Stock	4	absent	[illegible]
F H Hall, run out	0	b Stock	[illegible]
W Kennedy, b Mayne	0	b Wyer	[illegible]
Byes	3		[illegible]
Leg Byes	6		[illegible]
Wides	5		[illegible]
Total	74		[illegible]

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.
J Pottinger	40	7	4	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock	106	42	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boddam	34	7	3	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mayne	42	4	4	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

2nd Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.
Stock	69	30	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mayne	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boddam	91	38	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyer	52	28	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Captain Stock, b Hills	0		
W H Newnham, thrown out by Kennedy	2		
J F Muir, run out	12	run out	[illegible]
J Pottinger, b Francis	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Oliver, thrown out by Francis	[illegible]	c Harris, b Francis	[illegible]
Major Pottinger, retired hurt	[illegible]		
H Kennedy, c Hills, b Kennedy	[illegible]	not out	[illegible]
M Wyer, c substitute, b Kennedy	[illegible]		
Captain Bell, b Kennedy	3		
R C Mayne, not out	[illegible]	b Kennedy	[illegible]
E M Boddam, absent	0	not out	[illegible]
Byes	4		[illegible]
Leg Byes	[illegible]		[illegible]
Wides	[illegible]		[illegible]
No balls	1		[illegible]
Total	11[illegible]		[illegible]

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.
Hills	84	27	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francis	124	27	11	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennedy	68	42	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris	5	5	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stewart	[illegible]	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

2nd Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No balls.
Kennedy	64	26	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris	20	7	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	64	22	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hills	26	11	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

KIRKEE CLUB RIFLE MATCHES.

THE [illegible] of rifle shooting [illegible] on Thursday, 10th September, at Kirkee, on the [illegible] range, west of the railway, between Government House and the station of Kirkee. There was a very good attendance; some crack shots,—notably [illegible] of the Army and Navy Challenge Cup at Wimbledon in 1871, who also shot second in first stage [illegible], losing on the tie—were present, and the [illegible] shooting is creditable. In the first match [illegible] early morning, the shooting was splendid, [illegible] scores having been made; but when the [illegible] was fired the sun was out in all its power [illegible] was intense; the *mirage* arising from the [illegible] was most deceitful to the competitors [illegible] scores obtained! When the third [illegible] were in progress the *mirage* was [illegible] by the fresh breeze which sprung up [illegible] front, and which made the remainder of the [illegible] able. Mr. Adam Smith, Poona [illegible] best shooting; he averaged [illegible] match [illegible], which is considered good [illegible]. [illegible] are the results:—

KIRKEE RIFLE CLUB CONTEST.

1ST SERIES.

Open to Members of the Kirkee and Poona [illegible].

Distances [illegible] 300 and 400 [illegible]
No. of Shots [illegible] Five each [illegible]
Position [illegible] Any.
Rifle [illegible] Any of [illegible]
Entrance fee [illegible] Four [illegible]

Prize.
1 Qr Mr Sergt McConachie, R E, Kirkee Club [illegible]
2 Mr Adam Smith, Poona [illegible]
3 Mr Brebner, Kirkee Club [illegible]
4 Corporal M[illegible]lloy, 2nd Bn [illegible] Fusiliers [illegible]

2ND SERIES.

Open to Members of the Kirkee and Poona [illegible].

Distance [illegible] yards.
No of shots [illegible]
Position [illegible]
Rifle [illegible]
Entrance fee [illegible]

Prize.
1 Mr Brebner, Kirkee Club [illegible]
2 Corporal Holloway, 2nd Bn [illegible]
3 Corporal Goodwin, R E, Kirkee [illegible]
4 Gunner [illegible], R A, Kirkee [illegible]

3RD SERIES.

Open to Members of the Kirkee and Poona [illegible].

Distances [illegible]
No. of Shots [illegible] each
Position [illegible] Any.
Rifle [illegible] Any of [illegible]
Entrance fee [illegible] Four Annas.

Prize. Poona Club.
1 Mr Adam Smith [illegible] 3[illegible]
Kirkee Club.
2 Mr Brebner [illegible]
3 Qr Mr Sergt Mc[illegible]
4 Corporal Jones, [illegible]

THE KIRKEE STAKES.

Open to all comers.

Distance [illegible]
No. of Shots [illegible]
Position [illegible] Any.
Rifle [illegible] Any of [illegible]
Entrance Fee [illegible] Four annas.

Prize. Poona Club.
1 Mr Ad. Smith [illegible] 3 4 4 4—19 [illegible]
2 Mr. B Phillips [illegible] 3 3 3 3—[illegible]
Kirkee Club.
3 Qr Mr Sergt McConachie, RE. 3 2 3 3—14 [illegible]
4 Corpl Molloy, 2nd Bn 7th Reg. [illegible]—14 [illegible]

The Poona Rifle Meeting Rules [illegible] with the exception that no competitor [illegible] more than one first prize, consequently the [illegible] in this match fell to Mr Phillips.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.

Open to those Competitors who had not won a [illegible].

Distance [illegible] 400 yards.
No. of Shots [illegible]
Entrance fee [illegible] Four annas.
Rifle [illegible] Any of [illegible] bore [illegible]
Position [illegible] Any.

Prize.
1 Gunner Play [illegible] R. A. [illegible]
2 Sergeant Harvey, R. E. [illegible]
3 Corporal Turner, R. E. [illegible]

THE SAPPERS STAKES.

Open to Native Soldiers [illegible]
Distances [illegible] 200 and 300 [illegible]
Rifle [illegible]
Position [illegible]
No. of Shots [illegible]

Prize.
1 Pte. Govind Lingoo, Sapper [illegible]
2 [illegible] Naique Khoshall Doobey [illegible]
3 Pte. Bhelle Rao [illegible]
4 Naique [illegible]

This brought the *Chota golles* [illegible] to a close [illegible].

Too much praise cannot be given to the members of the Kirkee Club for the nice day's amusement afforded to Riflemen, and the best thanks of the members of the Poona Rifle Club are due for the liberal [illegible] in which the matches were opened for members [illegible] both Clubs, and for the kind treatment experienced.

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on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] been elected for Maine et [illegible]

[illegible] is now making a visit to [illegible] Departments of France. In reply [illegible] address the Marshal declared his [illegible] only to pursue his mission.

[illegible] des Debats has been warned in [illegible] of an article stating that all who [illegible] republicans were adherents of the [illegible]

SPAIN.

MADRID, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] and Austrian Ambassadors [illegible] credentials to Marshal Serrano [illegible] cordial wishes and assurances were [illegible]

LONDON, 11TH SEPT., AFT.

[illegible]pool Cotton Market closed steadier. [illegible] unchanged. [illegible] Cotton Market has been dull. [illegible] 8 1/16d. [illegible]ester Market has been flat with little [illegible]

[illegible]tings	7s.
[illegible]	8s. 3d.
[illegible] Twist	[illegible]

£111,000 has been paid into the Bank of [illegible]

LONDON, 12TH SEPT., AFT.

[illegible] Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. [illegible] market closed quiet.

[illegible]	[illegible] ½d. to [illegible]d.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank shares	£[illegible]
[illegible] Bank shares	£25
[illegible]	£27-10.
[illegible] in the Bank of France	£[illegible]750,000.
[illegible] in Circulation	£[illegible]9,625,000.
[illegible] Rupee Paper	96.
do. do.	97.
do. do.	101½.
Consols for account	92⅝
French Rente, 1872	10[illegible]
[illegible]	57 15/16

[illegible] Agricultural Bureau's report for [illegible] the prospects of the American Cotton [illegible] average for this month is 20 per [illegible] with August in consequence of [illegible]

[illegible] mails of the 21st ultimo were delivered [illegible] day. [illegible]

[illegible]RA-AJMERE RAILWAY.

([illegible] "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

AGRA, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] of Jeypore drove the first [illegible] train into Jeypore station [illegible] The line to Jeypore will be opened [illegible] the first of October, and to [illegible]

[illegible] from the Persian Gulf on [illegible]

[illegible] C.E., Chief Engineer [illegible] Railway, is expected to return from [illegible] the end of next month.

[illegible] publishes a telegram, addressed [illegible] Director of State Railways, intimating [illegible] from [illegible]warree to Ulwar would [illegible] traffic on the 14th (yesterday).

[illegible] meeting was to have taken [illegible] first week of September [illegible] possible [illegible] of the [illegible] would be [illegible]

[illegible] "Military Club" [illegible] paper, says that a field-officer of [illegible] India is about to be requested [illegible] half-pay or realise his commission [illegible] consequence of [illegible]

[illegible] has lately obtained, we are told, [illegible] a creditor to take out execution [illegible] Court to attach the salary of [illegible] it becomes due, and when in the [illegible] of his office; but a Madras [illegible] ruled that no bailiff can attach [illegible] until the money actually comes [illegible] of the debtor.

[illegible] have been received from Burmah [illegible] Captains Fan and Moreau, [illegible] accompanied the French Em[illegible] [illegible] in December 1873, and were [illegible] the purpose of surveying the [illegible] Captain Fan died of [illegible] in the [illegible] Valley, early in July [illegible] Moreau also succumbed to fever [illegible] three days' journey from [illegible] back to Mandalay.

[illegible] we are told, rain has [illegible] the Rajshahi Division, [illegible] the posture of affairs, as [illegible] the winter rice crop. A [illegible] the rain would have fallen [illegible] plant has been stunted, and [illegible] has been retarded to an extent [illegible] affect seriously the outturn of [illegible] continues to fall seasonably, [illegible] a week [illegible] like failure.

[illegible] been built in Philadelphia [illegible] 26 miles per hour. [illegible] was 21 miles [illegible] of an inch thick [illegible] sharpness. [illegible] being only 1½ inch thick [illegible] boiler has been tested to [illegible] in the square inch. Her [illegible] inches in diameter and 10 inches [illegible] four feet in diameter [illegible] This little craft is termed [illegible] for Egypt.

[illegible] of the Central Famine [illegible] the application of Mr. [illegible] a sum of Rs. 10,000, out of [illegible] applied for, to the [illegible] the distress [illegible] caused by the famine. [illegible] requested Mr. [illegible] to favour [illegible] of the extent and [illegible] operations, when the question [illegible] be considered. At [illegible] a sum of Rs. 1,000, out of [illegible] was granted to Archbishop [illegible] to carry on these charitable [illegible] months.

[illegible] has been received [illegible] the 25th ultimo, that Mr. [illegible] of the Central Asian Trading [illegible] about the 7th idem. He [illegible] make arrangements for [illegible] in Yarkund, and started with [illegible] the 11th via Chang-Chenmo. [illegible] at Suget and accompany [illegible] beyond that point into [illegible] Mr. Russell was obliged [illegible] his Assistants, Mr. [illegible] not provided with a passport; [illegible] instructions to follow [illegible] the passport [illegible] within [illegible]

[illegible] colony of New Zealand [illegible] generally in a highly prosperous [illegible] continue constantly [illegible] very large arrivals of im[illegible] are readily absorbed [illegible] for more, especially for car[illegible] and female servants. [illegible] which does not see [illegible] share [illegible] in procuring [illegible] ants, is Auckland [illegible]

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and some of them are doing this under very disadvantageous circumstances, owing to their being merely short detached lines.

HER MAJESTY has, by an order in Council, established a silver medal for such petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy and non-commissioned officers and privates of Royal Marines as may at any time distinguish themselves by acts of conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy. This medal may, at the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, be accompanied by the grant of an annuity (not exceeding £20) in the cases of chief and first-class petty officers of the Navy and sergeants of Royal Marines, provided the amount authorised from time to time for such annuities by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury is not exceeded. These rewards are intended for such men only as shall have rendered themselves individually conspicuous by some special act of pre-eminent gallantry in action with the enemy. These terms seem to come very near those on which the Victoria Cross is at present granted.

MIRZA AGA ALI KHAN, ex-Nazim of Sultanpore, the *Lucknow Times* says, has invested in Government paper the sum of one lac and a half as a grant in perpetuity for the maintenance hereafter of his mausoleum and the relief of the poor and needy of Lucknow. The amount, which will thus be available for religious and charitable purposes, is Rs. 500 per mensem. The ex-Nazim is well known for his liberality, and the ability with which he ruled in former days over nearly half the province of Oudh; and it was owing mainly to his exertions that the new charity fund was established in 1867-68 by which relief is afforded to numerous respectable persons of both sexes, who, for want of employment, consequent on the change of Government, were reduced to extreme poverty. It is said, that this nobleman contemplates the investment of a further sum in zemindari estates in order that the profits accruing therefrom may also serve as [illegible] fund for charitable purposes.

ONE Seenevasappah Chetty, Cash-keeper to Messrs Lecot and Co. of Madras, and who has held that appointment for some 25 or 30 years, has been convicted of using defaced bill stamps for affixing to bills sent out for collection by the firm. Suspicion having been excited, the man's desk was sealed up by Mr. Lecot, who subsequently opened it in the presence of the prisoner and an European Assistant of the firm. Stamps which had been previously used, and of which the defacing mark had been erased, representing some Rs. [illegible]00 in value, were discovered in the prisoner's possession, who said that he had purchased them from a peon in the employ of an Armenian gentleman; that he gave 12 annas for each rupee worth of stamps, and that the balance of four annas he gave for the benefit of some pagoda. The Police Magistrate in consideration of the prisoner's age and weakly condition did not send him to jail, but inflicted a fine of Rs. 400 with the costs of the Court amounting to Rs. 70.

WE (*Pioneer*) have been at some pains to ascertain how Nepaul has managed its famine. It was argued at one time that among the most serious difficulties awaiting the Bengal Government was an impending rush of starving Nepaulese, flying from a desolate territory which the imperfect measures of a native Government would be unable to account. This apprehension, as we all know, has never been realised. Nepaulese have invaded the relief works of Tirhoot, it is true (to make hay while the sun shone), and we have reason to know that the high wages given on these works have led to the neglect of agricultural operations that ought to have been performed along the other side of the Nepaul frontier. But there has been no Nepaulese catastrophe, nor has this been averted by any extensive migration of the people. The actual cost to the Durbar of the whole famine relief operations may be reckoned at about eight lakhs of rupees, [illegible] sum includes suspension [illegible] revenue, which will eventually be recovered. For this sum of money, trifling beside the fabulous amounts which have been spent by our own Government, a population of three quarters of a million has been saved from starvation. We are assured that there have not been more than isolated cases of starvation in any part of famine-stricken Nepaul, and by this time the whole transaction is regarded as at an end.

THE *Statesman*:—No one can look through the list of Tea Companies and the selling prices of their shares in our daily reports without a [illegible] there was probably not a more [illegible] in the market than this class of property. Yet, with a very few exceptions, Tea Companies now find themselves able to declare heavy dividends, and holders of their stock find themselves yearly enriched by the increasing value of their shares. We had occasion the other day to examine the present state of this branch of Anglo-Indian enterprise as compared with the brokers' reports which appeared in our paper in 1865-66. Probably no mercantile industry has exhibited such a growth, and disclosed so largely increased profits during the same period. The contrast, however, is not without its dark side. Since 1865 many of the Companies which were then in a tottering state have either disappeared or been amalgamated with others at a loss to their original shareholders. But the list, as it stands at present, is in every sense a satisfactory one. The market value of the shares of several of the Companies is more than double the amount paid up per share. In a considerable number it has increased by fifty per cent., in a very considerable number by twenty-five per cent., and with very few exceptions even the least lucrative of the gardens are paying a high interest, and are yearly adding, out of surplus profits, to their permanent value. The state of the private gardens is even more flourishing. Almost every one of them has done well for several years back, and this year almost every one of them will yield a liberal return.

BOMBAY.

G[illegible] summoned to serve on the [illegible] Jury at the present Sessions are requested to attend at the High Court at 9-30 a.m. to-day.

[illegible]—A [illegible] at [illegible] Khandawady was broken into [illegible] of Sunday last and property to the [illegible] Rs. 200 stolen from it.

COR[illegible]'S I[illegible].—An inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of [illegible] Hindoo child. Verdict—That death was caused by her having swallowed [illegible] opium.

[illegible].—An inquest was held on Sunday last, [illegible] New Hum[illegible] view of the body of one N[illegible] Verdict—That death was caused by having committed suicide by hanging himself.

T[illegible].—Oghas Babajee [illegible] reported to the police that his wife had absconded from his house, taking with her ornaments of the value of Rs. 100.—One Trimbuck [illegible] also reported the theft of a silver [illegible], valued at Rs. 25, from his house at New [illegible].

MURDEROUS AFFAIR ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The ship Turkish Empire, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, reports that on July 29th a [illegible] man named Johnson stabbed one [illegible] Hill in the region of the heart [illegible] for both, under Captain Whitmore's treatment he recovered. This Johnson appears [illegible] character and was [illegible] a fatal stabbing [illegible] on board the steamer John Bull, between Havre and London or some other British port. The murderer, whoever he may have been, escaped owing to the [illegible] failing for want of evidence; it being dark at the time the deed was done. McGill was [illegible] in his affair, however, and immediately [illegible] Johnson unhesitatingly referred [illegible] as though [illegible] perpetrator of the dark deed. On the day [illegible] McGill in cold blood and without the least provocation, except being asked to desist from using bad language [illegible]. The wounded man was brought aft by his [illegible] and the would-be murderer [illegible] knife in hand, and covered with blood. Captain Whitmore demanded the weapon, [illegible] and the chief officer placed the irons on him. Some time after this occurrence Captain W[illegible] out of irons for a short time, rationally supposing he would show [illegible] of appreciation [illegible] behaviour. He went forward [illegible] a concertina [illegible] After [illegible] he was kept fettered [illegible] handed [illegible] the police on [illegible]

[illegible] IN BOM[illegible]

[illegible]

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon last, in the Municipal offices, for the consideration of business of very general interest. There was a nearly full attendance of members of the Corporation; and Mr. J. A. Forbes, the chairman of the Corporation, was in the chair.

(*Concluded from yesterday's paper.*)

THE VICTORIA GARDENS ENCROACHMENTS.

After Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta's motion for an adjournment was lost, the Chairman said the next subject was the Victoria Gardens Encroachments. Mr. Shantaram Narayen had, in a letter dated the 1st inst., intimated his intention to bring forward the subject at this meeting.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said that the subject of the encroachments in the Victoria Gardens had been before the Town Council for some time. The last paper before the Council was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner stating the nature of the encroachment, how it had originated, and what had been done successively by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Pedder, and himself. The Council had paid much attention to the subject, and held a meeting in the garden itself, and eventually passed a resolution, which he would read to the Corporation. (Reads it.) Previous to this resolution being passed, he gave notice that he would bring this subject before the Corporation because there would not have been time between the passing of the resolution and this meeting to give notice. The subject now came before them, and they had to consider what they would do in respect of this matter. The way he would put the case before them was this: Assuming they had the best possible right to the site encroached upon, and their best possible right to remove the fakeer, apart from any legal questions, what should they do? Resort to legal measures or not? It might be recommended to take legal advice. That might be done if they admitted that this was a case [illegible] the enforcement of their legal rights. Then they would have to apply to counsel. But before doing this they had to determine whether they would enforce their legal rights if counsel advised them to do so. He thought it very desirable in a matter of this kind if they could get the parties interested in perpetuating the encroachment to bear the expense of walling out the ground encroached upon, and not take any further notice of the matter. They had to consider not merely the fact that the public had rights, and that the Corporation was the guardian of those rights; but also that one portion of the public was interested in seeing the mosque and the tank remain. On the other hand, they had to consider the interests at stake by their refusing to resort to legal measures. What did the general public lose? The encroachment was in a remote corner of the gardens. Its purpose was religious purpose, and [illegible] conceived that, from the sanctity of its character, they would not wish to [illegible] it up unless it was something very atrocious. Regarding then the character of the encroachment and the site occupied, and the circumstances under which it came to exist, that was to say that the encroachment had not been made without the knowledge of Municipal officers, if the law were strong enough to help them it would be a matter for consideration whether they should resort to it. He thought the Corporation would show better dignity and better sense by refraining from resorting to legal measures and adopting a moderate and forbearing policy. The legal right to deal with this matter had not come to the Corporation till the last few days, and he thought it would be wise for them to adopt a medium course. It was not only Mr. Crawford who had sanctioned this encroachment, but also Mr. Pedder who, in negotiating with Mr. Cummoo Sulleman, endorsed his views. They now learned that Mr. Pedder himself proposed that the encroachment should be walled out, and how it was that his suggestion was not carried out. The Town Council were expected to state their views, and they had done it. He therefore proposed that the Corporation should agree with the Town Council in the course being adopted. Above all things he [illegible] not to treat this as a class question. (Applause.) He proposed—"That the Corporation agrees with the Town Council in the course to be adopted in connection with the encroachments in the Victoria Gardens, and leaves the question to be dealt with by the Municipal Commissioner in such manner as he may deem proper."

Mr. Pherozshah—May I take the liberty of asking the question whether the Town Council has obtained the opinion of their legal advisers as to the rights of the Corporation with respect to the piece of land in dispute, and, if they have, to enquire what that opinion is?

[illegible] take [illegible] advice and [illegible] Town Council [illegible] before taking [illegible] they preferred to place the matter before the [illegible]tion. But the matter was placed before the lawyers by Mr. Pedder.

Mr. Pherozshah—And what was the answer to Mr. Pedder by the legal advisers?

Mr. Shantaram—It was that, as there were no title-deeds, the Corporation had no power to do anything in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay, in seconding the proposition, said that taking into consideration the permission granted by Mr. Crawford and [illegible] Mr. Pedder, he (Mr. Rogay) thought [illegible] the Corporation would be to adopt the resolution proposed. Such a course would save a great deal of expense and trouble in [illegible] and would have the effect of [illegible] of the community. [illegible] were generous [illegible] he would not [illegible] budge an inch of ground [illegible] encroachment had been sanctioned by one Commissioner and permitted by another, he thought they should adopt the course proposed by Mr. Shantaram.

The Municipal Commissioner said that as he had gone carefully into the matter he thought it right to explain to the members of the Corporation what view he [illegible]. He thought [illegible] originally there could be [illegible] the building of the mosque on Government ground [illegible] which it was [illegible] and in fact was till the conveyance was completed [illegible] an act which ought [illegible] have been undertaken by the fakeer or any [illegible] his [illegible]. But there could be no doubt that when the building was commenced, the officer in immediate charge of the garden, Mr. Gray, [illegible] his official superior, Mr. Crawford, who was then Municipal Commissioner, and distinctly stated that the building had been commenced without his sanction and [illegible] permission to remove it. Dr. [illegible] now [illegible] and he (Mr. Ravenscroft) believed [illegible] correct, that Mr. Crawford [illegible] him he was not to interfere with the building. He had sent [illegible] Gray's letter to Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Crawford [illegible] back that he was ill at the [illegible] could not remember distinctly what [illegible] that to the best of his belief [illegible] correct. Therefore Mr. Ravenscroft thought there could be no doubt that Mr. Crawford had properly or improperly allowed the building of the mosque, and he (Mr. Ravenscroft) was inclined to think that he had [illegible] the Corporation. [illegible] in the case of the [illegible] lease, [illegible] failed. In the case of other leases also, which Mr. Crawford took, the Courts had held that Mr. Crawford had power to bind the Municipality. These being [illegible] circumstances, [illegible] he thought that in equity the Corporation was bound to accept what Mr. Crawford did. The Municipal Commissioner [illegible] question of this [illegible], but he was bound to state [illegible] opinion [illegible] about which [illegible] any of [illegible]

Mr. Pherozshah—[illegible] hearing what has fallen from Mr. Shantaram and the acting Municipal Commissioner and the other gentlemen who have spoken, I think it is perfectly clear that we do not know how we stand with respect to this encroachment and what are our rights and liabilities. It is extremely desirable before we proceed with the further discussion of this subject that we place [illegible] in a position to deal with it [illegible] of the [illegible] piece of land, the character of the encroachment [illegible] be and all the other surrounding circumstances [illegible] our final decision [illegible] fail to be materially [illegible] by the legal view of those matters. I would suggest the advisability of obtaining counsel's opinion on these points, and I therefore propose an amendment to Mr. Shantaram's proposition. I purposely [illegible] the present stage of the discussion from entering into the merits of the [illegible] and [illegible] myself entirely to the subject matter of the amendment, which is this—"That the consideration [illegible] be postponed till counsel's opinion is obtained as to the position and the exact rights of the Corporation with respect to [illegible] of the Corporation [illegible]

be consulted. [illegible] he hoped [illegible] would be very fully placed before counsel.

Mr. M[illegible] said he would not be inclined to support the resolution, in the first place, because he was not sure that either the Town Council or the Corporation had the power to alienate public property in the way proposed, and again because the proposal of the Town Council had not been brought before them in a sufficiently clear manner. They ought to know what was the extent of the property walled off. So far as he could gather, the encroachment had been progressive. Since he came into the room a gentleman who visited the garden some days ago had sent him an estimate of the ground taken up by the fakeer. (Refers to the estimate.) He really did not think they could have any right to make over this property to anybody who had encroached upon it unless they got some payment for it. The terms of the payment might be reduced, in consideration of the circumstances,—Mr. Crawford first having given permission to build the mosque, and Mr. Pedder having then said that if Mr. Cummoo Sulleman built a fence round the mosque he would do nothing more in the matter. Their duty, however, was clear. They had first to ascertain what their rights were, and whether they had any power to make over this property.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia thought they should have a list of all the Mount Road property prepared. It appeared the ground on which the gardens are situated belonged to one Sorabjee Muncherjee Readymoney in 1790. Mr. Jamsetjee then gave a history of the ground until a more recent date, and argued that a Parsee proprietor would on no account have allowed a Mahomedan tomb to be erected there.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee said the simple question was—was it an encroachment or not?—that was of the essence of the question. He thought the best course would be that recommended, by which the rights of the Municipality would be upheld, while it would obviate the necessity of irritating the religious feelings of a section of the community. (Cry of bravo.) The best course, he thought, would be to leave the matter entirely to the Municipal Commissioner to settle.

Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee was also in favour of leaving the matter to the Municipal Commissioner. He would fully enquire into the matter and satisfy himself whether it was an encroachment or not; and if it was, then he would ask the Mahomedans to pay for the ground [illegible] (Mr. Cumroodin) had no doubt any price the Commissioner might ask for the land would be paid by the Mahomedans interested in the mosque.

Mr. Raghunath said the Town Council was agreed, and the Municipal Commissioner also agreed, that it was an encroachment; and that point being decided it need not be discussed again.

The Hon. Rao Sahib remarked that when the parties offered to make what reparation they possibly could, it was questionable to go to law. Remembering what the Municipal Commissioner had said he thought that if the price of the land was paid and the encroachment walled out, they should be doing their best in the interests of the gardens to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner said the Corporation had no power under the conveyance deed to alienate any portion of the ground after it once came into their possession. But the encroachment took place before the gardens came into their charge; and he (Mr. Ravenscroft) should be very happy, if the matter was referred to him, to settle it, according to equity and justice, to the best of his ability. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Raghunath said the Corporation could not alienate any portion of the ground [illegible] the gardens came into their possession.

Mr. Oliphant [illegible] that if the gardens had not yet been transferred to the Corporation by the Government, the matter should be left to the Government to decide. He would press the amendment.

Mr. Pherozsha—I see no reason whatsoever for withdrawing the amendment. The discussion that has taken place confirms me in my view of the desirability of taking counsel's opinion, for we have heard all sorts of varying opinions on the real character of the encroachment. The Town Council says it is an encroachment; Mr. Tyabjee says vehemently in the same breath that it [illegible] that it is not; the acting Commissioner [illegible] it may be legally [illegible] and may [illegible] nobody seems to know what [illegible] really [illegible] must know [illegible] position before we come to any final resolution.

Mr. Shantaram briefly replied.

Mr. Pherozsha's amendment was put to the vote and was lost by 21 votes against 6.

The original proposition was about to be put to the meeting.

Mr. Pherozsha—Before you put this proposition to the vote, Mr. Chairman, I think members have the right of offering any remarks they may have to make [illegible]

The Chairman—How can [illegible] Mr. Shantaram has already replied upon the question.

Mr. Pherozsha—I beg your pardon, Sir, that at the time Mr. Shantaram spoke, the proposition before the meeting was my amendment, and he could have only spoken upon what was before the meeting, which was certainly not his proposition. The amendment being discussed and lost, Mr. Shantaram's motion comes before the meeting as a substantive proposition. You will remember, Sir, that when I moved the amendment, I deliberately refrained from discussing the merits of the question, for if the amendment had been carried, that would have been a waste of time. But now that the question is to be finally decided, I submit that an opportunity ought to be given to members to discuss [illegible] merits.

[illegible]—Do you [illegible]

Mr. Pherozsha—I do not [illegible] so, [illegible] if the Chairman [illegible] an [illegible]

Mr. Dinshaw [illegible] move another amendment.

[illegible]sha—I can [illegible] certainly.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. K[illegible]—[illegible] I am going to [illegible] that a committee be appointed and the whole matter referred to them.

Several [illegible] his disapprobation [illegible] native [illegible] with the sounds [illegible]

[illegible] Spencer—I don't think there is [illegible] against a member moving two amendments.

Mr. Pherozsha—I regret exceedingly [illegible] at the [illegible] of the Chair, to be obliged to [illegible] my right of freely expressing what I have to say on this subject. I [illegible] my best to avoid the [illegible] to which members must be put [illegible] at; but they must thank themselves for [illegible] out. I speak [illegible] in this Corporation [illegible] of opinion that we must be as practical as possible and avoid unnecessary talking. I know the [illegible] of members [illegible] speeches at this [illegible], but we must [illegible] even at some sacrifice of [illegible] and [illegible] every member [illegible] of expressing his views on an important subject like this.

[illegible]—Mr. Pherozsha is [illegible] of order, because [illegible] amendment before the meeting, [illegible]

The Chairman—I think Mr. Pherozsha has a right to [illegible] another amendment, but I [illegible] before [illegible] that he ought to hand in his amendment.

Mr. Pherozsha—I don't know it is contended that an amendment must be first formally moved, then formally seconded, [illegible] it. A very slight acquaintance with the practice of any business meetings would inform members who thus electrically jump up to order at every sentence, that the practice is that a member proposing an amendment generally concludes with formally moving it after making such remarks upon it as he may have to offer; and then it is that the time comes for [illegible] it.

The Chairman—Will you let [illegible] know what your amendment is?

Mr. Pherozsha—Here it is very short and simple—"That this Corporation resolves that proper and legal [illegible] to remove the encroachment in the Victoria Gardens."

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. [illegible]—What is the difference between the amendment and the original proposition? I see none.

Mr. Pherozsha—[illegible] difference is broad enough, I should think; the whole difference between ejectment and non-ejectment. Anybody who runs can read it. I do feel, Sir, considerable delicacy in expressing myself [illegible] knowing that what I [illegible] to say can easily be [illegible] charges of sectarian animosity; [illegible] firmly anxious as I [illegible] of being uninfluenced in this matter by any feelings of sectarianism, and actuated only by considerations belonging to the subject itself, [illegible] wanting in the proper discharge of [illegible]

eyes he may [illegible] from the holy [illegible] ... the supporter of the recommendation made by the Town Council, this is all very good in [illegible] there are occasions when you must be guided by policy—[illegible] weakness and irresolution. You must not, it is said, offend the religious feelings of a large community; I [illegible] have got somehow or other concerned [illegible] A strange tenderness seems to have come over them for fanaticism. (Order, order.) It is only, please they, trampling on the rights of property, defying the authority of law and justice, and for such trifling considerations you must not offend religious sentiment!

Mr. Ravenscroft—I must really ask you, Mr. Chairman, to call this gentleman to order. After the recent occurrences that have taken place in Bombay, I think it is indecent to make such remarks.

Mr. Pherozsha—Indecent, indeed—old woman's talk! I say that policy in this case simply means fanaticism. It is absurd to talk of offending religious feelings in this matter. I am sure no respectable or right-thinking Mahomedan can seriously say that his religious feelings are offended because we assert our rights of property and remove a mosque built on land undeniably belonging to other people. It is only fanaticism that can be offended. (Order, order.) I repeat, Sir, what I have said, that the feeling of no enlightened and right-thinking Mahomedan can be offended if we assert our rights. I will boldly give its plain and ordinary name to what would be offended, and I call it fanaticism. (Cries of order, order, again.) Gentlemen, when I ask you to pause and consider well the resolution you are about to take, I do so in mercy to this fanaticism itself; I do so in the interests of the Mahomedan community itself, because as it has been said by men of great charity and prudence in the case of riots that it is mercy, not severity, to put them down with an unfaltering hand in their very beginning; so if you encourage the parties in this instance successfully to cloak a trespass in the sacred name of religion, you would be guilty of leading them forth into temptation and inspire them with greater boldness for similar feats, which, when your temper and your patience may be exhausted, you might be disposed to visit with undue and intemperate severity. (Order, order.)

Mr. Ravenscroft—I beg to say that the remarks made by this Parsee gentleman are most uncalled-for and [illegible], and I beg to request that if they are repeated the chairman [illegible]

A member—You must sit down.

Mr. Pherozsha—I shall take the Chairman's decision, to whose [illegible] I am not entitled to proceed with the other remarks I have to make.

The Chairman—I must request you to sit down. As the members do not wish to hear more, I shall now put the amendment to the meeting.

Mr. Pherozsha—I submit to the Chairman's decision, but it is simply high-handed.

The Chairman then put the amendment to the meeting, which found barely [illegible] supporters.

Mr. Pherozsha—I do [illegible] I see no amendment properly put before the meeting. Not having been allowed to make my remarks, I cannot [illegible] there is any amendment [illegible] before the meeting. If some members were [illegible] interested in the matter, they could find out [illegible] of order in what I have spoken.

Mr. Shantaram's original resolution was next put and carried by a large majority.

The meeting thereupon separated at 7 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE CARTING A[illegible] PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE [illegible] v. BYRAMJEE [illegible]

(Before the Hon'ble [illegible] SARGENT.)

[illegible] FERGUSON—In the first case on your Lordship's list I am instructed to move on notice given to the defendant's attorneys that the hearing of this suit be adjourned for two months, and I do so on affidavits filed in the [illegible].

The Judge—Have [illegible] notice?

Mr. Ferguson.—Yes, the other side.

Mr. Scoble—At half-past four in the afternoon of Saturday [illegible].

Mr. Ferguson—There have been certain affidavits filed in [illegible] immediately [illegible] the inspection could not be finished within the time allowed, notice was [illegible] the other side, asking for two months' further time, [illegible] they have refused to give it, we have come [illegible]. The affidavit of the plaintiff states [illegible] on the [illegible] day of August last this suit was by an order of the [illegible] (to which order I have leave to refer) adjourned for [illegible] weeks to enable me to have inspection of the books in [illegible] said order mentioned. (2.) [illegible] (4.) That in consequence of the refusal of the [illegible] to allow me full inspection of the [illegible] books after the date of the said order of the [illegible] more than half of the said period of three weeks [illegible] inspection as aforesaid elapsed before I [illegible] to inspect the said books in the usual manner [illegible] the said partnership books are very numerous and [illegible] thereof, [illegible] complete the inspection [illegible] copy such extracts therefrom, [illegible] consider the particular charges of error mentioned in the plaint filed [illegible]. (5.) That [illegible] annexed and marked with the letters A. to D. are, as I am informed and believe, copies of the correspondence that has passed between my solicitor [illegible] of the defendants, from which it will appear [illegible] defendant [illegible] the first time mentioned the destruction by fire in [illegible] the year 1873, of certain [illegible] partnership books. (6.) I further say that I have asked for the production of the [illegible] for the years 1866-67 and 1868 [illegible] which have been promised to me [illegible] (7.) [illegible] book for the [illegible] The [illegible] letter [illegible] dated the 31st August [illegible] from Messrs. Lynch and Owen [illegible] Rimington, Hore and Langley, and reads as follows:—[illegible] understand our client that when at your office he [illegible] for the inspection of the bonds of the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 [illegible] client (who was present in person) stated [illegible] had been lost by him, and [illegible] therefore [illegible] them. We shall feel obliged by [illegible] forming us [illegible] our client has correctly understood [illegible] defendant, or whether the [illegible] will be produced [illegible] reply to this [illegible] Rimington, Hore and Langley, [illegible] 1st Sept. [illegible] We have [illegible] of yesterday's date [illegible] giving you instructions that when he asked yesterday [illegible] certain bonds of 1866-67 [illegible] defendant [illegible] present in person and [illegible] reference thereto, has deliberately [illegible] untrue. Mr. Roberts [illegible] watching the inspection [illegible] that he requires [illegible] not even in our [illegible] at the time [illegible] and was not [illegible] yesterday [illegible] room [illegible] and the [illegible] informs us that [illegible] the books to [illegible] to produce to [illegible] and exchanged a single word [illegible] plaintiff or any of his people since Friday last. [illegible] to which plaintiff refers is not in defendant's possession. The mehta, Javerilall Gocul, who wrote the books, [illegible] the defendant in the [illegible] that the accounts for each year 1866-67 and 1868 were written in one book, which could [illegible] a bond, because it [illegible]

The Judge—You are reading the correspondence [illegible] to hear the affidavits.

Mr. Ferguson—Then the letter goes on to say "the book [illegible] contained a [illegible] summary [illegible] ledger and cash book, and [illegible] in the present year, when it was found that the book previously prepared was missing. The [illegible] of no importance, because all it contains [illegible] the ledger and cash book. It is well known to the [illegible] community of Bombay that in December 1873 a large fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, took place at the defendant's house at Mazagon (which is [illegible] at Nowsarree) and in which he lost his horses, carriage and furniture of the value of about Rs 40,000, and in the warehouse above the stable then destroyed were ten or twelve boxes of books and vouchers, the whole of which were burnt, and but that the defendant had previously taken out of the boxes some few books which were required by us for reference in preparing instructions for the written statement in this suit, there would not, we are instructed, have been any books [illegible] left belonging to the partnership, and defendant would have had the releases [illegible] wherewith to meet and refute the scandalous and unfounded charges put forward by the plaintiff in this suit. The book above referred to is supposed to have been destroyed in the fire, and not being in our client's possession or power, cannot be produced." Then there is the affidavit of the [illegible] mehtas of the plaintiff.

The Judge—What is your application now? Do you want [illegible] owing to insufficient inspection [illegible] to go on?

Mr. Ferguson—That is the only ground, and furthermore we have discovered certain entries which will have to be translated. We have not gone through the books; we have only had a week and a day to inspect.

The Judge—When did I make the last order?

Mr. Ferguson—On Friday [illegible].

The Judge—I gave you three weeks originally [illegible].

Mr. Ferguson—Yes [illegible] from the [illegible] mehtas [illegible] aforesaid [illegible] the inspection. I submit that the defendant can be in no way damnified by this delay. By giving [illegible] inspection of these books, [illegible] more satisfactory way than otherwise he could possibly do. I therefore, ask for a two months' adjournment of the hearing. We have only had as yet one week and a day. The [illegible] they cannot make a thorough and complete inspection of the books before that time, so I shall ask your Lordship to make the adjournment for two months, as we shall have to get the entries translated, and that will avoid putting the parties to unnecessary expense in coming to the Court for a further delay of the hearing and saying "we have had full inspection, but we ask for further time to have the entries translated." I ask for two months' further time to examine the books, and get the entries on which we rely translated.

The Advocate-General—Your Lordship will remember that the adjournment of the hearing of this case for the purpose of enabling the plaintiff to examine the books took place on the third day of the hearing, when the plaintiff applied for three weeks' time to examine the books. He gave his own time and asked for no more. He then complained that he had not had as full an inspection as he desired, and he again came before the Court, about 8 days ago on Friday week, when my learned friend, Mr. Purcell, moved for order for a full and independent inspection, which your Lordship granted, but he did not say that he would require a single day beyond the three weeks that had been asked for and obtained, and as the matter of the further adjournment was then mentioned, and my learned friend Mr. Purcell, who appeared for the plaintiff, did not make the slightest suggestion to the Court that a further adjournment would be necessary, the case was fixed to come on to-day. At half-past four on Saturday afternoon, however, a letter, which my learned friend, Mr. Ferguson, is pleased to call a notice, was sent to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, saying that the plaintiff's attorneys are going to apply this morning for this further time in order to enable the plaintiff to inspect and copy out extracts from the books. Now, my Lord, it appears on the face of the affidavit of the mehtas of the plaintiff, and of that made by the plaintiff himself, that the real basis for further extension of the time upon various grounds though indeed some of these grounds are in the form of allegations brought in for the purpose of prejudicing the mind of the Court, for instance the matter about the bonds [illegible] of bonds for the years mentioned is denied by the defendant, but he says [illegible] was kept called an [illegible] of which is not now forthcoming, and is stated to have been destroyed by the fire which took place on the defendant's premises some time ago; a fire which was perfectly notorious, in which the defendant's furniture and valuable horses were entirely destroyed, as well as his carriages and furniture, and the plaintiff says he never heard of this fire for the first time! The existence of these books is denied in the affidavit, and we say that all the books, which we possess, relating to the business of the Carting Agency for the period of the partnership, have been put forward in the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the purpose of giving full and independent inspection of them to the plaintiff. But what is he doing? Instead of inspecting and taking extracts, he is copying out the whole of the books; and he has got one mehta who, as my learned friend [illegible], is an old man who cannot write quickly, and another a young man of no experience, these mehtas, one inexperienced and the other aged, are taking their own time in copying these books from beginning to end. Then there is this further complaint made that the days on which inspection has been given, have been shortened by the inspection not being commenced before 12 o'clock. No application whatever appears to have been made to have inspection at an earlier hour. It appears that the parties, both the plaintiff and his men and the defendant's mehtas attended about the same time every day, sometimes the one arriving a few minutes earlier or later that the other, and as soon as they were all there, an English clerk, Mr Roberts, who has made an affidavit in the matter, was deputed to attend, and see that the inspection was given as fully as the Court had ordered it should be. No application whatever was made to Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, nor has a single letter, among the many that have passed between the solicitors of the parties, asking that inspection should be given earlier than 12 o'clock. Then, again, by way of prejudicing the mind of the Court, they say that on Thursday last, being a Hindoo holiday, Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley's office was closed, and inspection was not given to them. I can prove that had the plaintiff's men desired or asked for inspection on that day they could have had it. Nothing could be more unkind, and nothing can be more untrue; for the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley was not closed on that day. Mr. Rimington was in attendance the whole day, and the Parsee and Christian clerks were there, but no one came to take inspection on behalf of the plaintiff. On the contrary, when asked on the previous day by Mr. Roberts whether they would attend the Thursday, which was a Hindoo holiday, the mehtas said no, they did not intend to come. I say that an application made on such [illegible] this, is not an [illegible] which I submit [illegible] Court will grant. If there [illegible] justification for [illegible] suggestion that the days during which but partial inspection was granted ought to be deducted from the three weeks, an application to extend the time ought to have been made, not at the last [illegible] the case stood on the board for hearing, and [illegible] suggestions which are not [illegible] are entirely untrue. We say that the [illegible] time is simply to delay the [illegible] it over the vacation which [illegible] ought not to be done. We have been [illegible] and proceed with the investigation [illegible] of concluding it without [illegible] case does not turn upon [illegible] an account. [illegible] is the first time they ask for an extension [illegible] take the inspection according to the correspondence [illegible] that time [illegible] ask for, and what is [illegible] we are informed that your client has completed the inspection, and could probably have finished [illegible]. The mere inspection [illegible] ere this, but your client is copying the whole of the books which was not contemplated. We are instructed not to consent to any further postponement, which application, we are instructed, is merely made for the purpose of delay and to annoy our client. Now, my lord, as to the [illegible] way in which the mehtas of the plaintiff are occupying their time, Mr. Jehangeerjee Framjee Dalal, who has been assisting [illegible] in his affidavit [illegible]

The Judge—I cannot understand [illegible] should be any [illegible] for taking extracts from [illegible]

Mr. Ferguson—[illegible]

The Judge—[illegible] cannot understand [illegible] long a time to [illegible] the charges [illegible] There can be [illegible] was given [illegible] extension [illegible] was given [illegible] having been [illegible] are to be entitled to any more.

Mr. Ferguson—But there [illegible] books.

The Judge—Everybody [illegible] to look for the entries bearing on the charges [illegible] made in the plaint.

Mr. Ferguson—We [illegible] entries on which we only run through [illegible]

The Judge—It is [illegible] a mere statement.

Mr. Ferguson—We [illegible] very long time, the only thing is, [illegible] in getting the translations.

Mr. Scoble—[illegible] until to-day did we receive any intimation of [illegible] to send the books for translation. It is never [illegible] until my learned friend suggests it here in [illegible]

The Judge—[illegible] practice is for the parties not to send the [illegible] for translation.

Mr. [illegible] always take copies.

The Judge—[illegible] As soon as you discovered [illegible] you should have sent them for translation.

Mr. Ferguson—But we have been waiting for these bonds.

The Judge—[illegible] no reason why the other books should [illegible] to mark a single extract.

The Judge—[illegible] beyond the time that has been lost, I cannot see that the Court should grant any extension. I find the matter has been before the Court twice, but on neither occasion was [illegible] extension of the time for inspection asked for.

Mr. Ferguson—It was not the proper time.

The Judge—The proper time to have asked for it was at the [illegible] on the second occasion. It appears to [illegible] not strike you at the time, that is the explanation of it.

Mr. Scoble—The matter of the postponement was mentioned on the last occasion. I asked my learned friend, Mr. Purcell, whether there was any application for postponement, and he said there was none.

The Judge—I am unable to see that you have made out any case for an extension of time beyond what is necessary to make up for the lost time during the period of imperfect inspection, but I think it is only fair you should have that.

Mr. Ferguson—I would ask your Lordship in order to prevent the parties from coming into Court again to allow a reasonable time to have the translations made.

The Judge—It is impossible for me to fix the time within which translations are to be made, that would depend on the length of the extracts and the state of the business in the translator's office. They ought to be sent up as soon as possible, and Mr. Flynn should be requested to have them translated at once.

Mr. Scoble—Would your Lordship be satisfied with private translations?

The Judge—I should be just [illegible]

Mr. Ferguson—And I should have no objection.

The Judge—If there should be any difference about them you could get an [illegible] later.

Mr. Scoble—As far as [illegible] are concerned which is a very wide, I understand as your Lordship will see from the proceedings and the written statement, that a vast mass of translations have already been made which cover the whole of the extracts as to the charges of [illegible] made by the [illegible]

Mr. Ferguson—That is the defendant's story. I say they are utterly useless. Mr. Purcell [illegible] the Court and [illegible] to Mr. Ferguson. My learned friend, Mr. P[illegible] supposes that no application [illegible] of time was made on the last occasion, [illegible] it was not then [illegible] that they would not be able to finish in time. Mr. Purcell [illegible] advised that the application [illegible] on Mr. Purcell's advice. [illegible] looking at the matter [illegible]

the books deposited at the Prothonotary's office, as then there would be no [illegible] own way; and I ask [illegible] for an order that [illegible]

Mr. Scoble—The [illegible] that there has been any [illegible]

The Judge—[illegible] to do that [illegible] most obvious [illegible]

Mr. Scoble—There [illegible] giving proper [illegible]

The Judge—I [illegible] say it would [illegible]

Mr. Ferguson—The defendant [illegible] by leaving the books deposited in the Prothonotary's office.

Mr. Scoble—I don't suppose the defendant would have any objection to that, but as I understand the Prothonotary's office is a most inconvenient place to take inspection.

The Judge—It may be to the Prothonotary's [illegible]

Mr. Ferguson—We are quite willing to [illegible] in the [illegible] inconvenience.

The Judge—On the whole, I was very much [illegible] to make the order originally so. I think [illegible] delivered in the Prothonotary's office this [illegible]

Mr. Scoble—If your Lordship pleases.

The Judge—Let them be there by 2 o'clock.

Mr. Ferguson—They might send them there at once.

Mr. Scoble—We shall have to get a box to [illegible] and lock them up in.

The Judge—Let the books be brought in to the Prothonotary's office at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Scoble—I ask for the costs of this application.

The Judge—If you had been reasonable, as I said, you would give them time three weeks from [illegible] Saturday week, I would have given you costs, but as you objected to any extension whatever, I think each party must bear his own costs.

Mr. Scoble—Then I shall ask your Lordship to make the costs, costs in the cause.

The Judge—No, I don't think there is any necessity for that, let each party bear his own costs.

Mr. Scoble—I understand that the case is to be set down for hearing on the expiration of three weeks from Saturday the 29th of August.

The Judge—It would be advisable, I think, [illegible] set down a week later, as it is contrary [illegible] immediately after the inspection is finished [illegible] plaintiffs can have all their documents and translations [illegible]

Mr. Ferguson said that was exactly what he would ask for.

The Advocate-General objected to the [illegible] but his Lordship said it would prevent any [illegible] application for a postponement, and Mr. Scoble had to [illegible]

Mr. Scoble—Then I would ask that [illegible] be fixed peremptorily for the 20th.

The Judge—I don't very much like the word peremptorily. [illegible] will come on unless some [illegible] reasons are shown for its not doing so.

Mr. Scoble—It is a very convenient [illegible] use occasionally.

The Judge—The case will come on the 20th, or say the 28th, this day four weeks, subject of course to any part heard suit.

Mr. Ferguson then asked if the plaintiff might have inspection of the books up to the 28th instant, [illegible] understanding that they should make no application for a postponement on the ground that extracts of items discovered after the 19th had not been translated.

His Lordship said he must adhere to the order he originally made. The plaintiffs must complete their inspection in three weeks. He had given them what seemed to him sufficient time, and when that has expired, the defendants would be entitled to have their books [illegible]

TANNA SIXTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1874.

(Before W. M. COGHLAN, Esq., Sessions Judge.)

Posha Dam Mahatra, Hanitshan [illegible], Vithu [illegible] Mahatra, Gania [illegible] Mahatra, A[illegible] Patel, Jania Has Mahatra, and Undria Jankia Mahatra are charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one [illegible] Thakur at Washi, in the Pen taluka of the Colaba district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, on the conclusion of the summing up of the case for the Crown, found that there were no grounds for proceeding, the approver being contradicted, and recorded a finding of acquittal of all the accused persons. He therefore acquitted and set all the accused persons at liberty, remarking on the allegations made against the conduct of the Colaba Police, and expressing his intention to send the record to the Magistrate of Colaba for further inquiry into the action of the police in this case.

(Before G. AYERST, Esq., Assistant Sessions Judge.)

Mahadu Govind was charged under section 29 of Act 25 of 1871 with having endangered the safety of persons at Khardi, in the [illegible] taluka of the Tanna district.

The Court amended the charge to under:—That he, on or about the 13th day of August 1874, being a person employed upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by a rash or negligent act, endangered the safety of certain persons, an offence punishable under section 29 of Act 25 of 1871.

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors, and convicted the accused of the charge under section [illegible] of Act 25 of 1871. He, therefore, sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of nine months.

Nami Kom Hari, Dhau [illegible], [illegible] Jaina, [illegible] Jann, and Kulpatel [illegible] Pat[illegible] charged as follows:—The charge against the [illegible] woman, was [illegible] 1874, [illegible] well taluka of the Tanna district, [illegible] knowing that her former husband was alive, she married, [illegible] and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. Against the second, third, fourth and fifth accused the charges were that they, on or about July 1874, at [illegible] Panwell [illegible] of the Tanna district, were present and abetted the offence committed by [illegible] in marrying [illegible] while her husband [illegible] was alive, [illegible] illegal, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 109 (494) of the Indian Penal Code.

[illegible] Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, convicted [illegible], on her own plea, of guilty of the charge [illegible] section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, [illegible] therefore sentenced her to undergo rigorous imprisonment [illegible]. He concurred with the assessors, and convicted the accused [illegible] Dhau Jann, and [illegible] Dhond [illegible] of the charge under section 109 (494) of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each of them [illegible] rigorous imprisonment [illegible] six months. [illegible] and [illegible] Dharma Kasha not guilty of [illegible] charge, and therefore acquitted and set him at liberty.

Hanu [illegible] Patel was charged [illegible] having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of [illegible] Ghusi, [illegible] Kamli [illegible] Jan[illegible] in doing an act with the knowledge that he was likely by such act to cause death at Rewe, in the Pen taluka of the Colaba district.

The Court added the following head to the charge:—[illegible] at the time and place above-mentioned caused the death of the said persons by doing a rash act not amounting to culpable homicide, an offence punishable under section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors found the accused not guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, and acquitted him accordingly; but convicted him on the second head of the charge under section 304A of the Indian Penal Code. He, therefore, sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Rama Deoji was charged [illegible] with having committed dacoity at Jadgaon, in the [illegible] taluka of the Tanna district, in January 18[illegible], and, with having attempted to commit robbery, being armed with deadly weapons, viz., [illegible] [Note.—The charge on the [illegible] head to be tried separately.] Mr. Ayerst, The Assistant Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors, and convicted the accused on the first head of the charge [illegible] section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and therefore sentenced the accused to undergo [illegible] imprisonment for seven years. The sentence [illegible] subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge.

Rama Deoji was charged with attempting to commit robbery, being armed with deadly weapons, viz., a musket and a sword, at Jadgaon, in the C[illegible] taluka of the Tanna district. Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused of the charge under sections 392 and 398 of the Indian Penal Code. He, therefore, sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years. The sentence to take effect after the expiry of the sentence passed in case No. 103 of 1874.

MARAVILLA COCOA. TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled [illegible], invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity [illegible] Sustaining Power [illegible] delicious flavour [illegible] breakfast, luncheon [illegible] N.B. Caution [illegible] Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA. [illegible] "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa [illegible] supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. [illegible] delicate aroma, and a [illegible] nutritious element [illegible] nutrition, distinguish [illegible] For Invalids and Dyspeptics [illegible]

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STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Etawah, 9th September.—Fair harvest weather since 5th at head-quarters and in west, but early rice harvest hindered by rain in north and east. Rainfall between 2nd and 8th from nineteen to fifty-two tenths,—average thirty-six tenths. Three more deaths from cholera.

Gorruckpore, 4th September.—Rainfall during week from eight to thirty-two tenths, with very favourable broken weather. Early khureef harvest general in middle and south of district, and begun in north; outturn good, especially in north. Prices still falling. Late rice will probably in no case be below average. Fourteen cases of cholera of a mild type, with nine deaths, chiefly of children; no more cases reported in the last two days.

Ghazeepore, 9th September.—Rainfall thirty-four to forty-three tenths. Weather very favourable. Early khureef harvest everywhere begun. Floods subsided.

Mirzapore, 7th September.—Rainfall from two to forty-eight tenths [illegible] of Ganges, where sugarcane and high crops have suffered from rain, but a break seems now to have begun. Maize and sawan harvest nearly over; outturn good. Early rice harvest begun and promising well. Prospects on the whole very good.

Benares, 9th September.—No change. Alternate rain and sunshine.

Azimgurh, 4th September.—Rainfall five to forty-eight tenths. Early khureef harvest continues, and has brought down prices. Sugarcane permanently damaged by rain. Prospects of late rice good.

Jounpore, 4th September.—Rainfall nine to nineteen tenths, with short break, which has done good. Early khureef harvest going on; outturn said to be short. Sugarcane still attacked by insects. Late rice promises well. Prices still falling.

Allahabad, 9th September.—Rainfall two inches. Early rice harvest begun in parts. Prospects good.

Banda, 4th September.—Average rainfall fourteen tenths. No damage done by rains. Rubbee sowings general. Kakun and sawan selling at forty-five seers.

Kirwee, 7th September.—Partial rainfall, from four to seven tenths. Early khureef harvest continues. Preparations for rubbee going on.

Humeerpore, 5th September.—Rainfall five to thirteen tenths some few days, but not continuous. Crops backward and in parts much injured through excessive rain.

Jaloun, 5th September.—Rainfall three to twenty-one tenths; excessive in some places, but general prospects good.

Jhansi, 4th September.—Rainfall at Jhansi nine tenths. Fine weather needed for khureef. Prices falling.

Cawnpore, 9th September.—Average rainfall eleven tenths. Khureef harvest and rubbee ploughing begun. Prospects continue good.

Futtehgurh, 9th September.—Average rainfall thirty-three tenths, and rain still falling. Khureef suffering from rain, and needs a break.

Agra, 9th September.—Rainfall four to forty-four tenths, making total rainfall more than average. Damage from rain [illegible], especially to cotton and indigo. A break everywhere wanted. Low lands in Jalesur flooded.

Allygurh, 9th September.—Average rainfall twenty-nine tenths. Crops everywhere flourishing.

Meerut, 9th September.—Rainfall twenty-six tenths. Prospects good.

Saharunpore, 9th September.—Rainfall thirty-four tenths. Prospects good.

Bijnour, 9th September.—Rainfall fifty to eighty-three tenths, doing some damage to crops on low lands, but prospects otherwise good. Early khureef harvest going on.

Moradabad, 9th September.—Average rainfall forty-nine tenths, doing damage to all crops but rice, which is unusually good. A break needed.

Bareilly, 9th September.—Rainfall one hundred and seven tenths, doing some damage to bajra and Indian-corn.

CONFISCATION OF THE BRITISH BRIG "MARINER'S HOPE" BY THE DUTCH AUTHORITIES AT BATAVIA.

The following details of the case of the "Mariner's Hope," and the reasons for her condemnation, are copied by the Indier of August 1st from a legal journal at Batavia:—

"On the 10th July last, the British brig Mariner's Hope was confiscated by the Court of Justice at Batavia, at the request of the officer of Justice. The said vessel belonged to some Chinese at Penang, and left that port for Sumatra on the 13th June, 1873. The cargo consisted of linens, gold thread, opium, dried fish, 8,908 pillar dollars, and 3,500 dollar cents. On the 25th June, 1873, the ship was fallen in with by the Citadel van Antwerpen. The commander of this man-of-war notified to the Captain of Mariner's Hope, the blockade of the coasts of Acheen. On the 3rd July following, the Mariner's Hope was again met by one of the blockade vessels, the Telegraaf, off Pedro Point and sailing in the direction of Acheen. For the second time, was the captain of the Mariner's Hope warned of the blockade, but, on the 4th July, 1873, the Telegraaf once more fell in with the brig, this time within 2½ English miles from the coast and apparently coming from the shore; the current along the shore was westerly, and a southerly land breeze was blowing, when the vessel was met with under full sail, with the Golden mountain bearing [illegible]. The vessel was thereupon captured and taken to Batavia, where the Court of Justice, as Prize Court, condemned her.

"The owners of the Mariner's Hope claimed, before the Court, the restoration of ship and cargo to them. They disputed the lawfulness of the seizure of the vessel, and brought forward by means of their Counsel, Mr. [illegible] H. Gerritsen, six grounds of defence, namely; 1st, that the blockade was not effective and that, hence, the seizure was in conflict with the laws of war; 2ndly, that the Mariner's Hope was not encountered within the blockade line [illegible] the coast); 3rdly, that seizure [illegible] may only take place when she, after having [illegible] returns to the blockade line, which [illegible] will no longer [illegible] upon them as witnesses, [illegible] of appeal [illegible], that the documents produced (log books, [illegible]) and the truth of what is set down [illegible] is assailed; 6thly, that the Government is bound to compensate the owners for the illegal seizure of ship and cargo.

"The Court went over the means of defence point by point, and decided; 1st, that the blockade was effective, because, according to the treaty of [illegible] April 1856, a blockade is effective, 'si les blocus sont maintenus par une force suffisante pour interdire réellement l'accès du littoral de l'ennemi' [If blockades are kept up by a force sufficient to really forbid access to the enemy's coast]; 2ndly, that the Mariner's Hope had in fact broken the [illegible]; 3rdly, that a vessel breaks the blockade as soon as [illegible] entered within the blockade line; 4thly, that [illegible] Mariner's Hope had been sent back [illegible] of [illegible] ments, and that the [illegible] new; 5thly, that the [illegible] fully evidence; and 6thly, [illegible] seizure had taken place, and that, hence, the Government needs [illegible] no compensation."

"On these grounds, which are set forth very [illegible]ly, the Mariner's Hope was condemned.

"The decision of the Court is, above all, important as far as it bears upon the questions, whether the blockade was effective, and what blockade may be considered as such in international law."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER ON PHARISEEISM.

On Sunday morning, August 16, the Dean of Westminster preached to a large congregation in the Abbey. Every seat was occupied, and numbers had to stand throughout the service. The sermon was based on the words in the Gospel of the day,—"Two men went up to pray; the one was a Pharisee, and the other a publican." At the close of the sermon he said:—"There is [illegible] other sphere into which I will follow the Pharisee and the publican. We see them on both sides in the large world of history. There is the Pharisee of the Church of the hierarchy, of the [illegible], who looks down on the whole secular world as [illegible], profane, common, and unclean." "God, I thank Thee that I am not as those carnal politicians, as those doubting philosophers, as those indifferent Gallios." "We thank Thee, whether as a Church or a sect, that we are a spiritual body of spiritual persons, with spiritual [illegible] owing no law but our own, 'never living in bondage to any man.'" "We thank Thee," sometimes as Churchmen, sometimes as Nonconformists, "that we are not dependent on any civil rulers or earthly organization. We thank Thee that we are not as Cæsar or the subjects of Cæsar; or as the Tudors or the servants of the Tudors; or as the nations and Parliaments of Europe who claim to rule by law and common sense." And "yet I say unto you" that [illegible] Cæsar and Cæsar's Ministers were not less truly ordained of God, and not less His ministers, than the pastors and presbyters on whom the Apostle himself had laid his holy hands; that the Pharisees who sought the chief places in the synagogue, Diotrephes who sought the chief place in the Church, that the followers of Paul and Cephas and Apollos were as carnal and as [illegible] motives in the judgment of Christ and His Apostles as those who sided with Cæsar against Pompey or with Antony against Octavius. And to come later down, it is certain that in the impartial judgment of history Henry Plantagenet was more [illegible] than Becket in the height of his assertion of spiritual independence; and that some of the great spiritual movements of Christendom have been begun by the great lay world [illegible] evils which the Pharisees of the Ecclesiastical world often would not touch with their little finger. There is no such sharp distinction between the material and the spiritual, the sacred and profane, as some would have us believe. The spiritual may be found on the thrones of Kings and rulers, and the material in the cells of hermits. The sacred and the Christian have often been found in the [illegible] of Judges, and the profane and worldly in the decrees of Councils. But then, on the other hand, for the very same reason, the progressive, the philosophical, the philanthropic, is not confined to those who claim the name; it is often found among those who shrink from it. There have been narrow-minded Pharisees of the world and of the State, and there have been unselfish, simple-minded publicans of the Church. There have been times when the chiefs of secular society have despised the hard-working, the pure-minded, the [illegible]-hearted, whether Primitive Christians, or Catholics, or Puritans, with a spiritual pride as lofty and as empty as ever was that with which Priest or Saint or Covenanter has looked down on the unregenerate and the reprobate of the world. "God, I thank Thee"—such in spirit and almost in word was the expression of the great Roman historian Tacitus—"I thank Thee I am not as the miserable sect called by the infamous name of Christians, odious to all mankind." "God, we thank Thee," said the philosophers of France, "that we are not like those benighted men who converted the barbarous tribes or erected the Gothic cathedrals." "I thank Thee" said the splendid Pope Leo X., "that I am not as this ignorant monk, Martin Luther." "God, we thank Thee," said the great movers of the political and social revolutions of the 17th or 18th centuries in England, "that we are not as those fanatics," the blind Republican poet of Bunhill-fields, and the wandering tinker of Elstow, or the scrupulous Bishop who adhered to the Stuart Dynasty, or the Lincolnshire pastor who spent his long life in [illegible] preaching. And yet those early Christian martyrs, those mediæval missionaries and artists, that monk of Wittenberg, were mightier even in the long run even than Tacitus or the Encyclopædists of France or the splendours of the Renaissance. And those wayward creatures in England as they seemed to be—John Milton, the author of Paradise Lost; John Bunyan, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress; Bishop Ken, the author of the Morning and Evening Hymn; John Wesley, the author of the religious revival in England—went down to their grave as much deserving of the praise of true statesmen and philosophers even as Clarendon and Bolingbroke, as Walpole and Hume.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In the heat of controversy about rifles, when some of our best shots are actually advocating the retention of the Snider, one all-important point seems in danger of being overlooked—at least, by the general public. It is this,—that the real question now is, not whether the Martini-Henry is the best gun in existence, but whether it is not a far more formidable weapon than the Snider. And if this be the case—though time will, no doubt, give us a better weapon—let us by all means have the Martini-Henry, and let us have it at once.

Now, in what does its great superiority consist? Undoubtedly, in its very low trajectory; in other words, the bullet, in its flight, continues so near to the ground as to imperil the lives of cavalry during the whole, and of infantry during almost the whole of its course up to 500 yards; so that if the direction of the aim be correct, the bullet would hit the mark whether the exact distance be ascertained or not—whether the man aimed at be 100 yards nearer or farther off.

With the Snider, on the other hand, excellent weapon though it is at known distances, even the very best shot would, when firing at unknown distances—a skirmisher, for instance—be sure often to mistake the elevation by 100 yards or so, even at 600 yards' range, and consequently, throw away his shot, which would fly harmlessly over his adversaries head; whereas the same shot from the Martini-Henry, aimed in the same way, would, in all probability, have hit the mark. All, then, who know the immense difficulty of judging distances accurately will feel that in its low trajectory at short distances, and not in its splendid shooting capabilities at 1,000 yards, consists the prime excellence of the Martini-Henry.

The chief objection to the gun seems to be that it is not a comfortable one to shoot with; and this for two reasons—the great heating of the barrel and its excessive recoil. With regard to the former, I was informed from a reliable source some months ago that broad leather straps were about to be issued to cover the part of the barrel which is grasped by the hand.

As to the second objection, I think it cannot be made too plain that the stock has much more to do with the kick on the cheek than the chambering or charge of powder. I can say for myself that I have had my cheek more severely punished by a Snider which did not suit me than any Government Martini-Henry; and yet by very [illegible] alterations in the shape of the stock of this gun I made it as comfortable to shoot with as it was disagreeable and painful before.—Yours, &c.,

"Irish Twenty" Club. GEORGE WILLIAM JOY.

P.S.—The kick on the cheek should not be confounded with the recoil, the former utterly unfitting a man for good shooting, the latter being at worst only a slight inconvenience. The alterations alluded to above were adding an eighth of an inch to the length of the toe to keep the gun from slipping up into the cheek, and taking away an almost imperceptible amount of wood from the side of the stock and comb where they touched the cheek-bone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Having seen and heard of late many objections raised to the adoption into the service of the Martini-Henry rifle, and, moreover, having had considerable experience in the handling of that weapon, I should like, with your permission, to say a few words in its favour. In my opinion the British soldier cannot be supplied with a better arm. The heavy recoil, no doubt; but this is an inseparable [illegible] hard-hitting, low-trajectory rifles. I [illegible] to give up these two great advantages because [illegible] kicks. The remedy is very simple. The soldier's shoulder must be specially protected, and all that is necessary for this is to sew a narrow flat piece of thick felt over the seam between the sleeve and the shoulder of the coat, the outer edge to be in a line with the seam. The tailors can easily turn this strip into an ornament by putting it on both shoulders and making it white.

Having my shoulder protected after this manner, I have fired as many as 160 shots in a single practice, and have not felt any inconvenience from the recoil; and not only can I say this of myself, but I can bring forward the evidence of many soldiers who, after being convinced of the advantage of padding their shoulders, always adopted that precaution, and afterwards came so much to admire the new weapon that they vied with one another for the honour of shooting with it in the experimental trials [illegible] I was conducting at the time.

In conclusion, I wish to add that the strip of felt I advocate not only protects the shoulder, but also, by its thickness, gives the effect of a longer butt, which, as all rifle shots know, is not so liable to bruise the cheek as short butt.

In some men, those with prominent shoulder-blades, a single strip of felt will not be found sufficient; it will be necessary in addition to pad their coats nearer the neck. This padding, for the sake of uniformity, need not be visible.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
F. M. SALMOND, Captain 21st Fusiliers,
late Instructor in Musketry.

Aldershott, Aug. 19.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

(Times, Aug. 21.)

In the United States men take time by the forelock. We are still in the year 1874, more than one third of it is, indeed, yet to come, and the boldest would hesitate to say what may not happen before next New Year's Day. The term of office of General Grant as President of the Union does not expire until the Spring of 1877, and the period fixed by the Constitution for the election of those Electors who never elect will not be reached till late in the Autumn of 1876, at more than two years in advance of the present hour. But two years are nothing to a people who look ahead as well as go ahead, and the Republican Convention of the State of Pennsylvania has already met [illegible] who should be recommended for the office of President when it becomes vacant [illegible]. They [illegible] should not be General Grant. [illegible] submitted to the Convention "[illegible]" the [illegible] recommending a candidate, but [illegible] tived by a [illegible] majority. The Convention did not go further. It is [illegible] easy to get men to agree upon a negative proposition but when they are asked to agree to a positive proposal they are apt to break off into unmanageable sections. In this case, however, this common difficulty does not seem to have been [illegible] felt. The Convention nominated Mr. Hartranft, at present Governor of Pennsylvania, as the next President of the Union. The campaign is thus opened. Notice has been served on General Grant that he will not again secure the support of the Republican Party. So much [illegible] have been presumed from the symptoms of [illegible] that preceded the [illegible]. Nothing [illegible] worse managed [illegible] Independent [illegible] but it was evident [illegible] that these [illegible] from [illegible] of the party [illegible] a successful rebellion. They [illegible] could not [illegible]. The [illegible] Pennsylvania Republican [illegible] this view. [illegible] they [illegible] General Grant their candidate, and they have [illegible] adopt another [illegible]. [illegible] States" [illegible] is always [illegible] is a truth so well recognized [illegible] Pennsylvania immediately preceding [illegible] contest is watched, and we may, perhaps, [illegible] in the confidence that the result of the [illegible] will influence many votes [illegible] follow. The predominance of Pennsylvania [illegible] however, easily understood. In the first place [illegible] and, in the second [illegible] the State [illegible] that its citizens have [illegible] been drawn into a mediating position between the two great combatant Parties of the Union. The magnitude of its vote is a consequence of the vicious method of election which the political sense of this generation [illegible]. In the College of Electors of the [illegible] each State has as many votes as the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress together, and as the number of the Representatives of a State is fixed at each decennial census in proportion to its population, the power of each State in the Electoral College increases rapidly with its population. Pennsylvania thus has 29 Electors, and is exceeded only by New York, which has 33. But the majority of the voters in each State engross the whole of the Electors representing it in the College, and it thus happens that though parties are at present divided in Pennsylvania in the proportion of seven to five, and have often been even more nearly equal, yet the winning Party engrosses the whole of the 29 votes of the State, instead of receiving its proportion of 18 and leaving the other 11 to its antagonist. When we couple with this fact the geographical position of Pennsylvania, we shall see the secret of its influence. It touches what were the Slave States on the South, and New York and New England on the North. Brought as they constantly were into practical contact with Slavery, its inhabitants were naturally less shocked by the existence of that institution and more impressed with the [illegible] a distance comparatively remote. The Pennsylvanians were thus always divided in respect of the policy to be pursued towards Slavery, and if the influence of the State had been proportionate to the balance of judgment it would have been very small, but, being in proportion to its total strength, it was enormous. Pennsylvania gave its vote for Southern candidates up to the last, and Mr. Buchanan, the immediate predecessor of Mr. Lincoln, was a Pennsylvanian. The balance of its strength has ever since inclined the other way, and as the whole vote goes the way the balance inclines, the inducement to secure this vote will powerfully operate with the Republican Party of the North-East and of the West to recognize the judgment of Pennsylvania as their own. The *déchéance* of General Grant may, therefore, be presumed to have been decreed. Much will have to be said about his successor before any name shall be finally adopted by the Party; but whenever the General Republican Convention is called together, some two years hence, it will be understood that the orders of its members are to choose a successor to General Grant, and not to discuss whether he is or is not to be kept in office.

It is not difficult to understand the reasons why the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania resolved not to recommend General Grant for another nomination. In the first place, no one ever has been President for more than two terms. We admit that this is in itself a very foolish motive for declining to choose a man for a third term, but it is a consideration that will operate with a large number of people. If we saw a master who had a servant serving him to his satisfaction discharging him at the end of seven or eight years lest he should become too dependent on the assistance of his domestic, we should think him fit to be banished to Laputa for his pains. A strong man remains master of his agents, and a nation of strong men would never become the servants of the Minister they have chosen to fulfil their wishes. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, each served his eight years, or two terms, and it is not a matter of praise to the [illegible] the United States that none of them was elected [illegible] third term. But if a servant is not a good servant, and there are good servants to be had, it is a mistake to keep him beyond his first engagement, and it is not to be concealed that there is a growing opinion in the United States that General Grant has not fulfilled the expectations that were formed of him when he was first chosen. The abortive movement to which we have referred, at the head of which Mr. Carl Schurz placed himself, was an expression of this opinion, and, though it was then prematurely put to the test, it has since spread so widely that it would be fatal to the fortunes of the Republican Party to ally itself indissolubly with General Grant in the next Presidential campaign. It would be very unjust to visit General Grant with the discredit of this conclusion. Nations choose men to be their Presidents because they have been good soldiers,—sometimes because they have been bad soldiers,—and are then surprised and complain because they find the objects of their choice do not turn out to be great statesmen. President Grant has done as well as any one was justified in expecting of him, and he has given none of his supporters reason for disappointment. He has distributed his patronage indifferently; he has been careless of the dignity of his office; he has shocked public [illegible] by [illegible] of his regard for public [illegible] ference to public opinion; but all this [illegible] been foreseen when he was first elected, and those who knew to what type of character he belonged may blame themselves, and not the President, if he has been faithful to his own nature. It is, indeed, a matter of congratulation that he has shown very good sense in positions where error was easy. His opinions on any point requiring study and reflection have never deserved attention, but a rough and ready common sense has conducted him to sound conclusions upon many practical issues. It may now be understood that the term of his office is at an end, though it would be rash to assume that Mr. Hartranft will succeed him. There is a proverb that any stick will do to beat a dog, and any name would have served the Pennsylvania Republican Convention. Of Mr. Hartranft we know [illegible] nothing. He was Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, and in the Autumn of 1872 he was chosen to be Governor of the State from January, 1873, to January, 1876,—a post he still fills. He may thus be supposed to have been on the high road for promotion to a Senatorship or a higher dignity, but it must be observed that since the days of Franklin no chief of the State has ever emerged from obscurity. On the other hand, it may be said that Mr. Hartranft's competitor for the Governorship—Mr. Buckalew—is well known as a man of original ability, but the struggle between them was a strictly party contest, and Mr. Hartranft defeated Mr. Buckalew because the Republicans were more numerous than the Democrats in the State of Pennsylvania. No importance should be attached to these details. When the time for choosing a candidate for the presidentship comes, delegates from the Republicans of all States will assemble together and fix upon a man, and Mr. Hartranft's present chance cannot be accounted higher than that of the horse which happens at this moment to be favourite for the Derby of next May.

"TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER."

(Spectator.)

[illegible] an article, marked by more than its usual [illegible] power, the New York [illegible] the obvious disadvantages of "Trial by Newspaper." A conspicuously painful example of that method of dealing with public offences is, as everyone knows, exciting the attention in the United States. A great reputation is attacked, and with the name of the first pulpit orator of the New World many wider considerations than those of mere personal feeling are bound up. With the facts or what professes to be such, of the Tilton-Beecher Scandal we are not concerned, and do not mean to concern ourselves. We hasten to say that we are not going to put our hands into that mud. [illegible] should not hesitate to do if necessity were shown, for it may sometimes be the duty of a journalist, even at the cost of decency, to vindicate some personality from a grievous wrong, or to [illegible] some principle that has been publicly ignored. But with the conflict that is raging around the fame of the Pastor of Plymouth Church we are glad to say we in this country have nothing to do; we have no adequate means of forming a judgment about any of the charges that are bandied about with reckless levity and we are well pleased to be dispensed from the duty of taking a side in an arraignment that has been poisoned with all the fury of faction. Mr. Ward Beecher may be a freelover, or the seducer of Mrs. Tilton, or the most calumniated of mankind, for any opinion we have to give except this, that as yet there is no title of trustworthy evidence against Mr. Beecher except Beecher's own—a letter of remorse, for which, he says, he can thoroughly account. But the method of dealing with the alleged offence of an eminent public man which the Americans have chosen is worth a little consideration. It is not such as we should be likely to see generally resorted to in this country, yet it would be mere Pharisaical vanity to assert that it is altogether incompatible with our habits of thought and our national [illegible]. It is a danger on the brink of which all countries that possess an unfettered Press are hovering, and there is no security against it except a reasonable hardening of public opinion against the slightest and earliest signs of a tendency towards the abyss. The Americans have plunged into the miry and slimy flood with something like frenzy, and it is hopeless to think that the national mind can come out of it unbesmirched.

"Trial by Newspaper" may be described as that method of scrutinising the characters of public men and distributing praise or blame which is common, and indeed inevitable in a democratic community that resents all claims to domestic privacy as a restriction of public rights. In every country there is an inclination to assert some such [illegible] of supervision over the private lives of eminent persons, but in societies where distinctions of class are maintained the pretension is all but universally repudiated. Of course, if a scandal breaks out affecting the private character of some one on whom, for any reason, the world's gaze is turned, and if legal proceedings follow, there is no possibility of preventing the publication of every detail connected with the matter. A prominence altogether disproportioned to its intrinsic importance is thus frequently given to some unpleasant or discreditable relation in which a distinguished personage may be involved; but in England, even when the law demands publicity, reasonable limits of inquiry and of comment are set by the very fact that public justice has taken the controversy in charge. Without the intervention of law, there is no excuse that would be admitted in this country for the open discussion and unauthorised investigation of a scandal implicating a man of eminence. Whatever may be the imperfections of our legal system, it does, to a considerable extent, secure a fair hearing for a man whose character is attacked, and its decisions generally govern the drift of public opinion [illegible] witness, reporter, commentator, and [illegible]. Everything is evidence, and nothing is one whit better evidence than another. The [illegible] of [illegible] journals are open for the reception of [illegible] mass of matter, which may have no other [illegible] of relevancy to the charge that is being tried than the caprice or the cunning of the editor who connects [illegible] with the exciting topic of the day. There is no arrangement, no balancing of testimony; public opinion is formed upon isolated statements of fact, or more often upon mere statements of impressions and [illegible] day [illegible] of this kind, dragged out [illegible] relation to [illegible] gives a footing [illegible] new movement of the public mind. The Newspapers [illegible] themselves without scruple to [illegible] and in their competitive [illegible] of the interest of [illegible]. In a short time, [illegible] every person [illegible] which is the self-constituted [illegible] that [illegible] importance of the cause [illegible] judicial [illegible] have stated [illegible] terms [illegible] of the mass of relevant testimony is able to put together a statement [illegible] that will square with his theory. A good deal of [illegible] was seen among ourselves in the course of the Tichborne litigation, but [illegible] method of doing [illegible] held in check by the judicial [illegible] and the authoritative determination [illegible] was to be expected [illegible] jury. [illegible] newspaper [illegible] of the relevancy [illegible] of the evidence adduced [illegible] attain the truth in this way or if [illegible] certainty than his next neighbour [illegible] evidence differently presented [illegible] conclusion. So, in any case, the probabilities of injustice are multiplied. But a worse sort of injustice [illegible] to follow from the enormous disproportion of the penalty compared with the offence. 'Trial by Newspaper' exercises no discretion in its punishments. It either acquits by acclamation—and this it does seldom—or it inflicts upon the accused "a stain like a wound." Such a stain, once fixed upon the character of a great leader of men, or a [illegible] public teacher, is almost indelible; if undeserved, it is a calamity of the [illegible] kind, for it not only paralyses a force that might be powerful for good, but it [illegible] a cankering distrust of goodness itself, and a [illegible] joy over the humiliation of what [illegible] to be [illegible].

This is one, and only one, of the demoralising effects that would flow from the universal adoption of Trial by Newspaper. The direct contamination of the offensive [illegible] with which the American Newspapers fill their columns is bad enough, but the exultation of base souls and narrow minds in the [illegible] and trampling under foot of some character that typifies a loftier ideal of morals, or a wider sweep of intelligence, than the creeping [illegible] the purblind mental vision of "the board" can tolerate,—this is a disease which strikes more dangerously and deeply into the constitution of a community than a mere appetite for literary garbage. The same ungenerous instincts that delight in crying "How are the mighty fallen!" make themselves manifest also in a cruelty exulting over the exhibition of domestic tortures, of moral anguish, of the bitterest hatreds, and the foulest treasons. We do not desire to diminish by a single jot the severity of that punishment, which is the heaviest and most effectual that can be [illegible] against public morals [illegible] the penalty should [illegible] and the limitations necessary to minimise the [illegible] effect upon the lower thought of the community seem, in the United States, at any rate, to require not a little revision.

"LORD GORDON."

(DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, August 6.

GORDON HARCOURT GORDON, who made his escape from the English detective officers in Manitoba the other day by shooting himself through the head, was one of the most remarkable swindlers of the present time. His origin is perhaps known to the London police, for he had run a long and somewhat brilliant career of roguery in England and Scotland before he came to this country, with the money of certain defrauded Edinburgh jewellers in his pockets. According to his own account, he spent several years in Canada and the Western United States, but it was not until 1871 that his operations assumed the magnificent proportions which gave him celebrity. He took rooms at one of the principal hotels of St. Paul, in Minnesota, calling himself G. Gordon, volunteering no information about his rank, his family, or his business, paying his bills promptly, and taking a great deal of apparent interest in land [illegible] and immigration. It soon came to be understood that he was a nobleman of immense wealth, who purposed bringing out a colony of Scotchmen; and his reticence, being considered rather aristocratic, only served to confirm the popular impression. As for the title of "Lord," he never used it himself, but he accepted it without complaint, and it was noticed that his note-paper was stamped with a coronet, said to be an earl's, though upon that point the Minnesota quidnuncs were, perhaps, not the most competent authorities. The Northern Pacific Railway Company had immense tracts of lands for sale, and Lord Gordon was invited to look at them. He graciously accepted the offer. The Company equipped an exploring expedition under one of its engineers, and sent his lordship out into the wilderness, with long trains of waggons, loaded with provisions, servants and French cooks. Whenever they pitched their camp [illegible] of the leader appeared upon the table, and there [illegible] every meal. For three months the jolly party [illegible] through a [illegible] interesting country, and not at the glorious [illegible] autumn was falling they came back. His lordship was delighted with the country; he would purchase a tract of 50,000 acres of land, and his sister in Scotland would send some hundreds of her superfluous tenants. Of course the money never was paid, and the colonists never left the family estates in Aberdeenshire. The excursion had cost the railway company about fifteen thousand dollars, and, I believe, the officers don't like to talk about it now. Having amused himself so well with the Northern Pacific, Gordon next determined to do a little more business with capitalists in New York. On his way to this city, he fell in with the wife and family of a Wall-street broker, Mr. Belden, formerly a partner of the late lamented Colonel James Fisk, junr. He made himself so agreeable during the journey that an acquaintance with Mr. Belden naturally followed, and in a few weeks Lord Gordon was dining and breakfasting with half the railway presidents and speculators in New York. His apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel were furnished with extraordinary magnificence. Costly services of plate were purchased by him for his private use. He certainly had money—a relic perhaps of his operations in Edinburgh—and he seemed to have a certain number of railway bonds and stock certificates, which he knew how to display on proper occasions. Lord Gordon Harcourt Gordon was accepted as genuine by every man who came in contact with him.

It may seem strange that a fictitious title should have so readily imposed upon a city like New York, where Lodge's Peerage stands on the library shelves of every newspaper office side by side with the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains" and the "Gazetteer of the World;" but thus far Lord Gordon had kept clear alike of the newspapers and of fashionable society. The Wall Street operators with whom he consorted were the last men in the world to know anything about the Peerage. They almost fell over one another in their eagerness to take him by the hand. "When you send him your card," said one eminent victim to another, "be sure you address it to the Right Honourable Lord Gordon, for English peers are very punctilious." Somebody introduced him to the late Horace Greeley, and even this shrewd and experienced man was deceived by him, though it must be said that Gordon was too adroit to represent himself to Mr. Greeley as anything more than a Scotch laird. Many conspicuous men whose names I forbear to mention, because they are still alive, danced attendance upon this London swindler. He persuaded them that he controlled the *Tribune* by his intimacy with Mr. Greeley and the *Herald* by the fact that James Gordon Bennett was a Gordon. But the crowning achievement of his whole career was in plundering Jay Gould. Gould was still president of the Erie Railway; but General Sickles was then maturing the *coup d'état* by which he soon afterwards secured control of the road for the English stockholders. Gordon represented that he held certificates for 60,000 shares of stock, in part his own, in part the property of English friends, and intimated that it might be for the advantage of the English party to retain Gould's services as president of a new and reformed Board of Directors. Gould caught at the bait, and addressed his card to the Right Honourable Lord Gordon in due form. His lordship graciously accorded an interview. Precisely what arrangement was made by the two worthies nobody knows; nor is it easy to understand how the wily president of Erie came to be deceived so easily about the ownership of a majority of the stock of his own road; but it is certain that to facilitate the execution of Gordon's pretended plans Gould actually placed in the adventurer's hands 200,000 dollars in cash, 100,000 dollars in shares, and his resignation as President and Director of the Erie Railway Company, to [illegible] the appointment of a successor. Nor was this all. [illegible] Gordon represented that it would be important to secure the favour of the *Tribune*, Gould gave his lordship [illegible] dollars worth of securities for the purchase of a farm in Westchester county, which Gordon was to present to Mr. Greeley as a mark of his personal regard. But when Mr. Gould found himself turned out of office and learned that the farm had not been bought, he began to suspect that he had been fooled. In company with William M. Tweed and the Superintendent of Police, he went to Gordon's hotel, and threatened him with immediate arrest unless he gave up the plunder. Gordon put on a bold face, and held his ground bravely for a while, but at length yielded so far as to restore the 200,000 dollars in cash, and give an order on his brokers in Philadelphia for a part of the securities. As soon as he was at liberty, he countermanded this order by telegraph, and I believe Gould has never seen his property again.

Arrested for fraud, and bailed by President Clark and another wealthy victim, Gordon figured for a time in a trial which promised to be one of the most curious in American criminal annals. Gould, Mr. Greeley, and Gordon himself were the principal witnesses. The adventurer was examined closely as to his family and his [illegible]. He swore that he was the posthumous son of a Scotch duke whose title he would not reveal, and he hinted that there was something crooked about his mother's marriage. He took oath to all the stories by which he had so long imposed upon Wall-street, and entertained the court for an hour or so with marvellous tales of his great wealth and his influence in financial circles. But one morning when the case was called Lord Gordon did not appear. It was nine months before any trace of him could be found, and then occurred the famous kidnapping case, when the United States detectives were baffled in an attempt to take him across the border from Fort Garry. Imprisoned afterwards by the British authorities on charges of perjury and forgery, he was released through the failure of the Crown to prosecute, and he was living quietly on the proceeds of his crimes when he was seized at last on the complaint of some of his Edinburgh victims.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—AUGUST 22.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—[illegible] sweetly breathe a dew.

"A RASH REFUSAL."

Customer (flying from importunate [illegible])—"No thank you, nothing more, really. [illegible] other article. Thank you! Good Morning!"

[Escapes—ha! ha!—refusing his own umbrella!]

"BELIEVE IN YOURSELF, AND OTHERS WILL BELIEVE IN YOU."

Monsieur Bilboquet ("Peintre Académicien")—"I tell you, Sir, ze secret of all true art is lost, and zat painting [illegible]. Zere are [illegible] men living who are [illegible] of painters!"

His Patron and Admirer—"Yes? And who are the three men, Monsieur Bilboquet?"

Monsieur Bilboquet—"Vell, I am one myself! I have forgotten ze names of ze ozer two!"

[illegible] It may well [illegible] ridiculous [illegible] out of the mouth [illegible], when [illegible] the Edinburgh School Board advertising for "an Infant Mistress and [illegible] Certificated Assistants, one Male and two Female"—infants, also, we suppose—for their Public Schools. In spite of the proverbial parsimony of our neighbours across the Tweed, we find the Edinburgh Board offering what it calls a [illegible], but what we Saxon pudding-heads would have called a "[illegible]," salary of £60 to the Infant Mistress and Male, and £50 to the Female Assistants! Who can say that Scotland is not the School-master's paradise, when even an infant with the gift of teaching may begin where many an English School-master leaves off, at £60 a-year?

A PLEA IN BAR.

Ah, pity the [illegible] poor old Temple Bar!
They're bent on my downfall—they really are!
Say I [illegible] circulation, impede traffic's march—
[illegible] stopped, it's bad form, is [illegible]

That [illegible] without crutches, I own—
[illegible] well known
[illegible] as they say, [illegible]
But [illegible] dog of [illegible] an ill name!

In whose [illegible] of lawyers, in [illegible],
In public opinion have been undermining me;
But which is the worst public nuisance by far,
My free-stone, or their wigged and gowned, Temple Bar?

My antiquity mayn't be quite what is called "venerable,"
By poets, historians, and all that [illegible] pen-able;
But a [illegible] that has seen and let in Charles the S[illegible]
On the "weight for age" rule, of some weight [illegible] reckoned.

True, most of the crowned heads I've seen to the [illegible],
Weren't particularly wise, or particularly witty;
Those last Stuarts, and three if not four, of the Guelphs,
Among kings [illegible] in the second-rate Delf.

But old Farmer George—he [illegible], good intentions;
And Queen Anne was a good sort of woman they [illegible] one:
[illegible] her Majesty—[illegible] just now wears the Crown—
What a big [illegible] her good should weigh down,

Then I've [illegible] with monarchs than Lord Mayors so [illegible],
And just think what a lot of *them* I have let through!
What Sheriffs, sword-bearers, and Aldermen bold,
I've helped to keep out Kings and Queens in the cold!

True, some some called rebels, and others called martyrs,
Have atop o' me found what you may call head-quarters.
But then think, Mr. Punch, what big-wigs have walked through me—
Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke—bless you, they all of 'em knew me.

"What are those?" "You mean them round [illegible] things like full moons?
No—they ain't rebels' heads—only child's air-balloons
That on my old shoulders some joker's been tying,
In allusion to "bubbles," perhaps, or "kite-flying."

But now please, Mister Punch, as an old City-man,
Do give old Temple Bar a good word if you can.
Now I [illegible] it hot—I'm the talk of the Town;
Down they comes on me, all—[illegible] want me to come down.

There's the [illegible], with its world-wide circulation,
Leads, and leaders, the Town to my extermination;
And the [illegible] says ditto, as echoes [illegible];
And *Times*, *Post*, *Standard*, *Hour*, they all goes the same way.

They say I'm bad form, where are marble Pentelic
[illegible] enough for [illegible], but not for a relic.
That I stop what the cant of the day christens "movement"—
Am a bar that wants moving—a bar to improvement.

Well, I may be; there's few of us quite knows ourselves;
And the shakiest don't like to take their shelves.
How's an arch to stand up when its bearings are gone,
With all London shouting, "Move on!" or "Move on!"?

Though if every old nuisance with no legs to stand on,
And no special good-service to come Captain Grand on,
No beauty to plead, no appraisable worth,
Must needs be improved off the face of the earth,

Lor bless *me*! 'twould be going a [illegible] too far
For a many old parties besides Temple Bar;
And all I can say is—if that [illegible] here or there—
[illegible] name's easier started than stopped, my Lord [illegible]

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN
WOODEN SHIPS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,
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FOR
SHINGLE ROOFS,
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DAMP OR WET WALLS
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Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

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Specially adapted for up-country [illegible], as all breakage of chimneys is avoided; and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Book containing over 500 designs upon application. [illegible] must be sent through an English house or [illegible].

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Circular notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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BOMBAY.
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HONGKONG.
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SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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All Letters should be addressed and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, [illegible] Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH,

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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

11, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on [illegible]
[illegible] SCOTLAND. [illegible]

And also on the principal Towns in the [illegible]. If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party [illegible] address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum.

Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel will be open from the 19th instant to VISITORS. There are also separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also near to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 10 per annum.

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Do. do Rs. 3½ doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.		

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Bombay, 27th January 1874.

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CAPITAL £500,000,
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PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £830,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... } Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued.........	549
Amount Assured......Rs.	37,30,000
Annual Premium Income .... "	2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company will take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

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OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, consisting of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than [illegible] and Fifty Thousand Pounds of Capital, and also [illegible] Pounds as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

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1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at universal rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executors or assigns of the assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the sum insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 20 annual premiums the Positive Promissory Notes will be a twentieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; they are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the insurance with an option to the Insured of [illegible] such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000, PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, [illegible] YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	36 6 0	20
25	98 [illegible]	[illegible]	38 8 0	25
30	106 12 [illegible]	[illegible]	41 1 4	30
35	116 [illegible]	[illegible]	47 2 8	35
40	128 10 [illegible]	[illegible]	51 15 4	40
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	57 9 [illegible]	45
50	151 [illegible]	85 5 4	64 7 4	50
55	166 4 8	[illegible]	74 11 4	55
60	184 6 [illegible]	108 15 [illegible]	86 10 8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	29 [illegible] 8	25 15 4	[illegible]	20
25	32 [illegible] 8	28 [illegible] 4	[illegible] 12 [illegible]	25
30	[illegible]	31 [illegible] 0	28 [illegible] 6	30
35	[illegible] 0 8	34 [illegible] 8	31 10 0	35
40	[illegible]	38 [illegible]	35 11 [illegible]	40
45	[illegible]	43 10 0	41 [illegible]	45
50	[illegible]	[illegible] 8 0	48 [illegible]	50
55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55
60	98 [illegible]	[illegible] 8	72 [illegible]	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly. For particulars see Prospectus Tables B and C, pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, [illegible] SMITH, [illegible] M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 18[illegible]	£76,[illegible]
Do. 1862	£[illegible],690
Do. 1872	£[illegible],383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, [illegible] on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds ..... £ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of years. One year.	For a limited number of years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 [illegible]	32 [illegible]	21 1	22 0
25	[illegible]	34 13	23 2	24 10
30	41 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	[illegible]	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire on [illegible] Dwellings, Household Furniture, Goods, [illegible] continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Rates on Elphinstone Circle [illegible]

THE LONDON, ASIATIC [illegible]

1st January 1866.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Specie and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to Europe and Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established custom at Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. [illegible] HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favorable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending assurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ......£ [illegible]
Ditto Second ditto [illegible]

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued with special advantages on Civil and Military [illegible] particulars regarding which will be supplied on application.

LAWRENCE BROS. [illegible]

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,281,[illegible] sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £[illegible] sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £[illegible] per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in [illegible] India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded for the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical [illegible].

PROFITS divided every [illegible] years.

The New Colonial and Foreign [illegible] application at the Chief Offices of the Company [illegible] home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq. (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq. (Messrs. Craigie, [illegible])
K. C. MacIver, Esq. (Messrs. Wallace [illegible])
A. E. Ashley, Esq. (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in [illegible] Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF [illegible]
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF [illegible]
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
William [illegible], Esq.
W. S. [illegible], LL.D.
Herbert [illegible]
William Gordon [illegible], Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is [illegible] subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a [illegible] and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is [illegible] registered in the Court of Chancery, [illegible] of the Special Act of Parliament [illegible] empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been [illegible] holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables constructed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this [illegible].

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much [illegible] directing attention to them, being confident [illegible] the views, and satisfy the expectations, of [illegible] in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS!

Policies are issued by which these may be [illegible], and at the same time a surviving family be protected [illegible] premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected [illegible] the whole term of life, the annual premia for which [illegible] given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether [illegible] by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD"
GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied [illegible]

Those celebrated Cordials are the "very thing" [illegible]

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE [illegible] in London, and protected to Consumers by [illegible]

The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY [illegible] to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale [illegible]

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'.

To the Queen and Royal Family.
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales [illegible]
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign [illegible] and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL [illegible]

PRIZE MEDALLIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, [illegible] EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the [illegible] Races and Great Events of the Day [illegible]

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, [illegible]
WEST END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD [illegible]
AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, [illegible]

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their orders) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, and [illegible] are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the [illegible] or through Merchants or Shippers in [illegible].

WATCHES
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gs.
Lever, Vertical,
Horizontal, Duplex,
Chronometer, Chronograph,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.

CLOCKS
Of all kinds, [illegible]
Church, Turret,
Carriage, Chime,
Dining and Drawing-room,
Hall, Shop,
Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed [illegible] and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, [illegible] those manufactured abroad. They can only [illegible] Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY [illegible] of the newest designs, from Continental [illegible] reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest [illegible] designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices [illegible] Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished [illegible] Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, [illegible] Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied [illegible] Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different [illegible] Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided for the Corporation of London and other Public [illegible] close documents conveying the Freedom of [illegible] Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent [illegible] of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it [illegible] secure sound materials and a sufficient [illegible] resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. [illegible] heap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled [illegible] Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. [illegible] Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent [illegible] world.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES [illegible] MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
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